TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 14-7 (57-45). Tomorrow: Similar. Yesterday's temp. 14-10 (57-50). LONDON: Sunny intervals. Temp. 19-12 (66-54). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 13-11 (55-52). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 23-12 (73-54). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 20-16 (68-61). Yesterday's temp. 21-18 (70-64).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 10 S. · Belgium 18 B.Fr. · Denmark 3 D.Kr. · Eire 11 P. · Finland 2 F.M. · France 2 F. · Germany 1.20 D.M. · Great Britain 10 P. · Greece 15 Drs. · India Rs. 4.50 · Iran 30 Rials · Italy 250 Lire · Israel I.£ 1.70 · Lebanon £1.00 · Luxembourg 18 L.Fr. · Morocco 2 Dr. · Netherlands 1.25 Flor. · Nigeria 4 2 · Norway 2.75 N.Kr. · Portugal 10 Esc. · Spain 25 Ptas. · Sweden 2.25 S.Kr. · Switzerland 1.50 S.Fr. · Turkey T.£7 · U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.95 · Yugoslavia 7.50 D.

No. 28,414 · PARIS, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1974 · Established 1887

Israelis Seize 2, Kill 6 Guerrillas In Suicide Group

TIBERIAS, Israel, May 23 (AP).—Israeli forces today killed six Arab guerrillas who planned to take hostages near the Sea of Galilee and blow them up unless Israel freed 30 guerrilla prisoners, the military command announced.

Armed with eight automatic rifles, 30 grenades and 22 pounds of high explosive, the infiltrators crossed from Syria into Israeli-held territory with orders to "blow up the houses we had captured with the hostages and ourselves as well" if necessary, said one of two surviving guerrillas who surrendered to an Israeli patrol.

"If the demands were not met there would be a massacre," the guerrilla told newsmen at an Israeli forward command post on the Golan Heights.

The suicide squad was carrying messages for the ambassadors of Japan, France, Austria and Romania in Tel Aviv to negotiate the prisoner trade. Their targets were the Israeli fishing settlements of Haon and Ein Gev, the military said.

The plot was patterned after last week's attack on the village of Maalot, where 21 teen-agers and five adults were killed. The three guerrillas involved in that raid also were killed.

Interrogation of the captives determined that the gunmen belonged to the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the guerrilla group that mounted the Maalot assault and demanded the release of 23 guerrillas held by Israel, the command said.

"Possibly they were planning to get in touch with me because Kozo Okamoto is in jail here," Japanese Ambassador Kuzuhide Kamimao told a newsman. He referred to the lone survivor of the Japanese suicide squad that killed 26 persons at Tel Aviv's Lod Airport two years ago.

Arab guerrillas who raided Maalot were attempting to negotiate with the French and Romanian ambassadors when Israeli troops stormed the school to free 35 teen-aged boys and girls.

Carrying two loudspeakers to bargain for their demands, the guerrillas managed to get about four miles inside an Israeli farming area on the Golan Heights. The plot was foiled when an Israeli patrol came upon the two gunmen who surrendered. Under interrogation, they disclosed that they were part of an eight-man team that infiltrated from Syria for a Maalot-type operation, Israeli spokesmen said.

Israeli forces launched a search and within hours spotted the remaining six and killed them in a gun battle.

The two prisoners told a newsman they were based in south Lebanon. The Israeli command said the group was trained for a month in Syria before the mission.

United Press International.

Two Arab guerrillas, one of them blindfolded, await interrogation after their capture by Israelis in Golan Heights.

• Kissinger offers ideas on 2 issues. Page 2.
• Dayan objects, but Rabin gets Knesset majority, Page 2.

Moscow Sends Arms

CAIRO, May 23 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has begun to ship new arms to Egypt to meet pending requests and is keeping its communication lines with Cairo open in what diplomatic sources today termed an easing in the crisis between the two countries.

The sources said the Russians have resumed arms deliveries after a pause lasting more than six months. There was no word about the types or quantities of arms involved.

UPI

Guenter Nollau

Bonn Rejects Spy Charges Against Aide

BONN, May 23 (AP).—The Bonn government today formally rejected allegations by a magazine that the chief of the West German counter-intelligence agency is suspected of contacts with Communist East German intelligence.

State Secretary Siegfried Froehlich of the Interior Ministry said at a news conference, "In the name of the federal government, I reject these charges."

The Interior Ministry supervises the counter intelligence arm of the West German intelligence organization.

The magazine, Capital, made the allegations yesterday by releasing excerpts of an article it said would appear in its next edition.

CIA Study

Capital claimed its information came from a CIA study which the magazine said it has in its possession.

U.S. government spokesmen have denied that there is such a study.

Mr. Froehlich said that the security chief named by the magazine, Guenther Nollau, would take legal action.

Mr. Froehlich said the Interior Ministry was investigating whether it could join Mr. Nollau in seeking a temporary injunction against the magazine article. In any case, he said, the ministry would give Mr. Nollau its full support. He said a judge would have to rule on the move for an injunction.

Mr. Nollau, the president of the Federal Counterintelligence Service, was appointed to the job in 1972. He was the vice-president of the agency when Guenter Guillaume, an admitted Communist East German spy, was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

In Senate Panel Suit

Court Decides White House Need Not Turn Over 5 Tapes

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 23 (IHT).—The U.S. Court of Appeals today upheld a lower-court ruling that the White House does not have to turn over five presidential tapes to the Senate Watergate committee.

In a unanimous decision, the seven-judge panel agreed with Judge Gerhard Gesell that the committee had not shown that the tapes were vital to its investigation.

Chief Judge David Bazelon, speaking for the court, noted that the House Judiciary Committee, which is looking into possible impeachment charges against President Nixon, has copies of the tapes and he held that the Senate panel's need for them is now "merely cumulative."

Judge Bazelon added that the April 30 release of transcripts of 31 tapes, including the five demanded by the committee, further obviated the committee's need for the originals.

He found no merit in the committee's argument that the tapes themselves were needed to determine whether portions that were deleted should not have been and to clear up ambiguities in the transcripts. The judge held that the panel's suit "points to no specific legislative decisions that cannot responsibly be made without access to materials uniquely contained in the tapes or without resolution of the ambiguities that the transcripts may contain."

Requested in July

The committee first requested the tapes on July 17, 1973, a day after their existence was revealed in testimony by former White House aide Alexander Butterfield. The White House rejected the request and on July 29 the panel issued a subpoena. The President refused to comply and the committee brought suit.

On Oct. 17, Judge John Sirica dismissed the suit on the grounds that he lacked jurisdiction to rule. The Senate then passed legislation granting jurisdiction to the court and, on Dec. 19, the committee served the subpoena anew.

On Feb. 8, Judge Gesell dismissed the suit, ruling that the committee had not shown that it had a vital need for the tapes that outweighed the need for confidentiality. The ruling was appealed.

The Senate committee's chairman, Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., indicated that he would appeal today's decision to the Supreme Court. The panel is due to issue its final report with legislative recommendations by June 30.

John Doar, the chief counsel for the House Judiciary Committee's inquiry, told newsmen that the edited transcripts made "inadequate and unsatisfactory" evidence.

Mr. Doar said that he had told the panel, which is now meeting in closed session, that "I have concern about their accuracy and about the judgments of the President in deleting material on the grounds of relevance." He urged the committee to return to its demand that the actual tapes of the conversations be provided.

In April, the panel subpoenaed the tapes of 42 Watergate-related conversations. The President responded by releasing 1,200 pages of edited transcript. Yesterday, Mr. Nixon categorically rejected two other committee subpoenas for more tapes and documents and added that he would refuse to comply with any future subpoenas.

Mr. Doar said that his distrust of the edited transcripts resulted from a comparison between them and transcripts prepared by the committee staff from tapes in its possession.

"There are enough differences between the White House transcripts and ours," he said, "to make me believe the committee should not rely on the transcripts in a constitutional matter."

During today's closed session, the panel, for the first time, had to rely solely on the edited transcripts rather than on its own material.

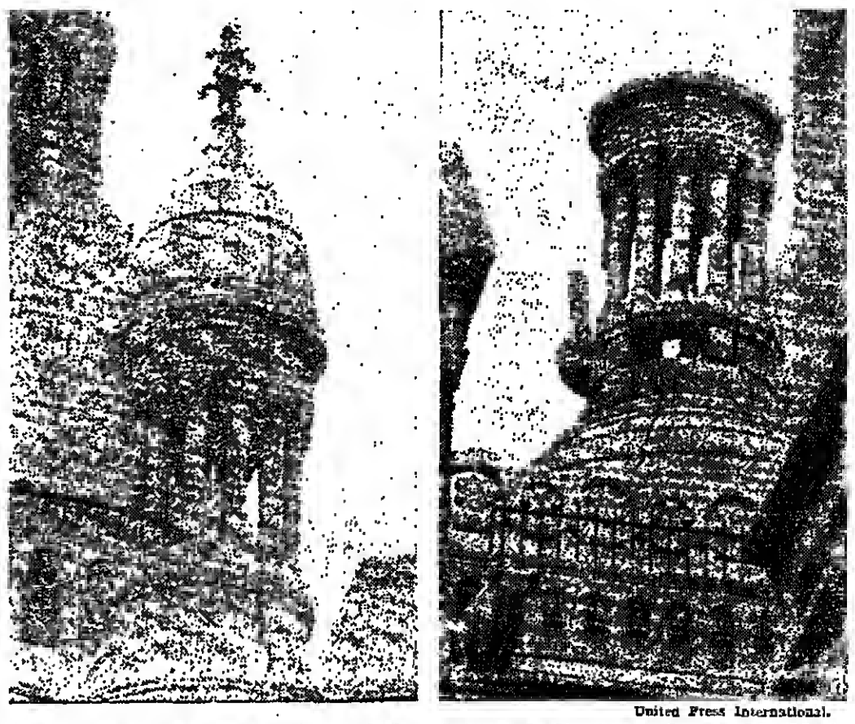
Later, James St. Clair, Mr. Nixon's chief Watergate attorney, took strong exception to Mr. Doar's statement.

In a letter to the committee, Mr. St. Clair characterized the assessment of the transcripts by Mr. Doar as "gratuitous in the extreme since he has no basis for making such a statement."

He added that because there were differences between the White House and the committee transcripts "does not mean that the committee staff is correct and the White House wrong in each instance."

At the White House, press sec-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



United Press International.

Sacré Cœur cupola before the explosion (left) and after it was damaged by blast.

Sacré Cœur Cupola Is Damaged by Blast

PARIS, May 23 (AP).—A pre-dawn explosion today damaged a small cupola of the Sacré Coeur Basilica in Paris. An anonymous telephone caller told a French news agency that the blast was meant to protest the election of President-elect Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, but there was no confirmation that the caller was connected with the blast.

There were no casualties in the incident, but half a dozen worshippers inside the basilica were badly frightened. A priest said that they decided not to let the explosion interrupt their prayers.

The basilica is located atop the hill of Montmartre. It is one of the most famous landmarks of Paris. Thousands visit it every year to view the panorama of the city.

The damaged cupola is one of five flanking the main dome of the church, built in neo-Byzantine style. A church official said that the cupola measured about five feet across.

"The material damage is relatively small," the church official said. "The act was obviously symbolic." He said that the church had not been contacted by the perpetrators either before or after the explosion.

The explosion occurred at 3 a.m. Blocks of stone crushed a car parked in the street beneath the dome.

The French news agency Agence France-Presse said that the anonymous caller claimed to represent a group called "Help Yourself and Heaven Will Help You," a previously unknown body.

Document Is Atlantic-Oriented

Britain Presents New Draft Of Declaration on NATO Aims

BRUSSELS, May 23 (NYT).—Britain has presented to other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization a new draft for a declaration of alliance principles.

It is reportedly more Atlantic-oriented than a draft by France that was presented in October.

According to diplomatic sources in Brussels, the British proposal contains no references to a separate European identity inside the alliance.

The original French text had stated that "Europe had a defense dimension of its own" and that European political unity had a "favorable effect" on the contribution of European countries to the alliance.

The British plan, presented to the allies last week, will be discussed formally by the NATO ambassadors here tomorrow. The members hope to agree on a final version of the declaration when their foreign ministers meet in Ottawa June 18-19.

Alliance diplomats in Brussels are anxious to see how the new French government will react to the British draft. The new president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, is believed to be more open than France's previous leaders to strengthening Atlantic ties, but it is also thought that he firmly favors maintaining a European identity in relations with the United States.

Besides the NATO discussions tomorrow, Foreign Ministry officials from the nine Common Market countries will exchange views on the proposed NATO declaration at a meeting in Bonn May 27-28.

The idea for a NATO declaration grew out of the April, 1973, suggestion by U. S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for a "new Atlantic Charter." In September, 1973, the Europeans proposed that two declarations be drawn up—one among the 15 NATO members regarding security issues, and the other among the United States and the Common Market countries covering political and economic affairs.

While talks have continued since then on the NATO draft, work on the U. S.-Common Market declaration was halted in March because of political disputes about its contents.

The sidetracking of this statement caused problems for the proposed NATO declaration.

U.S. Welcomes Draft

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—The State Department today welcomed the British draft as "positive."

French Air Force Joins NATO Games

PARIS, May 23 (Reuters).—The French Air Force will join the air forces of six NATO countries in a two-week exercise starting tomorrow, officials said here today.

Squadrons of French Mirage-5 jets will take part, along with aircraft from the United States, Britain, West Germany, Canada, Belgium and the Netherlands. France withdrew from the NATO military command structure in 1966, but its armed forces have since occasionally taken part in allied land, sea and air exercises.

Seek to Cut Off Gas and Oil

Ulster Protestants Plan to Step Up Strike

By Alvin Shuster

BELFAST, May 23 (NYT).—Leaders of extremist Protestant groups decided today to intensify their protest strike in the campaign to bring down the provincial government here.

Spokesmen for the Ulster Workers Council, which organized the resistance movement now crippling Northern Ireland, said they would step up efforts to curtail all gasoline and oil delivery except for medical need. "This government will soon break," an organizer said.

The barricades and checkpoints employed to keep workers from their jobs largely disappeared today. But the hard-liners said that such attempts to seal off the city were largely irrelevant now because automobiles would soon be without gasoline.

With the province coming to a standstill—most industry has been shut down—the British government faces a crucial decision on how to avoid total chaos without a possible military confrontation with the well-armed Protestant groups. British leaders and the provincial government have refused to talk with the leaders of the newly formed workers council, which is seeking to force new elections in an effort to supplant the governing coalition of moderate Roman Catholics and Protestants.

Later today, Prime Minister Harold Wilson called an emergency meeting in London tomorrow of the leaders of Northern Ireland's three political parties involved in the provincial executive to discuss the crisis.

Electricity Warning

The Northern Ireland electricity service warned tonight that a shortage of materials could lead to "a complete shutdown" of all power by the weekend. The strikers have limited the flow of electricity to about 30 percent of normal, leading to widespread blackouts.

The workers council, supported by other extremist Protestant organizations, has taken on itself the job of issuing special permits for those who need gasoline, want to open their business or pass any checkpoints. A line again formed outside the headquarters of one of the groups as a mixed crowd of middle-class and working-class residents sought to obtain the special permission from a man in a garage.

Such activity led Merlyn Rees, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, to accuse the movement's leaders of trying to "set up a provisional government in Northern Ireland, issuing their own ration books." He again insisted Britain would not yield to blackmail.

Still, the provincial government, with the support of Mr. Rees, made a major concession yesterday to the extremist Protestants by agreeing to water down proposals for an all-Ireland council. The decision, designed in part to undercut support for the extremists by easing Protestant fears of the council,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Wilson Confers A Life Peerage On His Secretary

LONDON, May 23 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today bestowed a life peerage on his private political secretary, Mrs. Marcia Williams, one of the figures in a controversial land deal earlier this year.

Mrs. Williams, 41, was on a list of 12 new peers appointed by Mr. Wilson. The title means that she can sit in the House of Lords. But it was announced that she would continue to work in her old secretarial capacity for Mr. Wilson, as she has for the last 18 years.

Mrs. Williams, a powerful behind-the-scenes force during the previous Labor administration, became a key figure in a political storm in April after newspapers reported on a controversial land deal involving her name.

U.S., Russia Plan Agreement On Joint Economic Projects

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, May 23 (WP).—The United States and the Soviet Union plan to sign a long-term agreement for cooperating in large-scale economic projects when President Nixon goes to Moscow next month, Treasury Secretary William Simon announced yesterday.

In describing the proposed agreement, a U.S. official said its purpose will be to "see how what we produce can fit into their development plans over five-year periods and longer, and vice versa."

U.S. officials believe that American companies can play a major role in Soviet development of natural resources such as chrome, nickel and other minerals. However, because the Soviet Union traditionally has been secretive about its long-term planning, these possibilities have been limited.

In discussing the proposal yesterday, officials mentioned as a possible example of cooperation the construction of U.S. aluminum smelters in areas of the Soviet Union where the large quantities of electricity needed are cheaper than here.

"The aim is to match big projects which are mutually beneficial," an official said.

The proposal was announced by Mr. Simon following a two-day meeting here of the U.S.-Soviet Commercial Commission, which was established last year.

At a press conference, Mr. Simon said that the United States was still determined to obtain legislation giving Moscow nondiscriminatory tariff treatment for goods sold here. He said that the United States was also determined to continue to make Export-Import Bank credits available to the Russians when necessary to assist American exporters.

On Tuesday, the bank announced a loan of $180 million, to be matched by U.S. commercial banks, to finance the sale of fertilizer factory equipment to Russia. With acting Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Mikhail Kuzmin at his side, Mr. Simon said Wednesday: "There are great economic benefits from the Russian trade."

The signing of an economic agreement in June would only partly offset Soviet disappointment over its failure to obtain most-favored-nation tariff status from Congress.

In October, 1972, the two countries signed a detailed trade and economic agreement covering tariffs, marketing, business contacts and other matters. However, it has never formally gone into effect because the United States has not provided the Russians with equal tariff status.

In a communiqué issued yesterday, the Joint Commercial Commission said that if "favorable conditions obtained," the estimated $2 billion to $3 billion foreseen earlier for the 1973 to 1975 period would be surpassed.

Trade between the two countries came to about $1.5 billion last year.

Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent said yesterday that U.S. firms have found a possible market for the Soviet-produced Yakovlev-40, a three-engine, short-range transport plane. Officials said that the commission had agreed on the need for an "airworthiness agreement" which would enable aircraft made in Russia to be sold here.

Associated Press

ACCORD — U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon (right) reaches toward the hand of Mikhail Kuzmin, acting Soviet minister of foreign trade, after signing trade communiqué, while Soviet aides smile approval.

Reports Some Progress

Kissinger Offers U.S. Ideas To Break Impasse on 2 Issues

TEL AVIV, May 23 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger presented new American ideas to Israel and Syria today to break the deadlock over two key issues blocking a military disengagement. He reported "considerable progress" toward solving the issues.

A high American official said that Mr. Kissinger will decide after talking to Premier Golda Meir tomorrow whether to submit a concrete American plan to break the deadlock.

Mr. Kissinger will confer at length with the Israeli negotiators tomorrow and return to Damascus tomorrow night or Saturday, the official said.

At Damascus airport after nearly five hours of talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, Mr. Kissinger said that there was "good progress" toward a disengagement agreement.

A high official aboard his plane bound for Israel on the 10th shuttle of Mr. Kissinger's Middle East mission said that progress was made on thinning out of forces on both sides of the Golan Heights cease-fire line and on the number of United Nations troops to be stationed there.

Mr. Kissinger gave a luncheon today in Damascus for Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and other Syrian officials who participated in the negotiations.

In the toast, Mr. Kissinger described a separation of Israeli and Syrian forces as "a first step" for a "just and permanent peace," in the Middle East.

"It is time that the peoples of the Middle East begin to devote their talents to peaceful pursuits," he said.

Then, referring to his current disengagement effort, Mr. Kissinger said: "It is my judgment that we have made great progress in this negotiation. Even if we should for some reason not complete it in this session we will surely bring it to a successful conclusion in the near future."

Mr. Khaddam, in responding, said the October war against Israel was fought for the sake of a "just peace." He praised Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic efforts, saying "the American secretary should not be surprised when he hears that he is the first responsible American official from whose lips we hear the clear enunciation of the progress of a just and a permanent peace."

Before going to Syria, Mr. Kissinger conferred for 2 1/2 hours with Israeli leaders in a meeting that produced no visible signs of progress.

Bonn Rejects Spy Charges Against Aide

(Continued from Page 1)

given a security clearance in 1970 before joining the staff of Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Mr. Brandt resigned on May 6 because of the discovery of Mr. Guillaume's activities.

Mr. Nollau, who is on vacation in Bavaria, said last night that the magazine's report was "all lies."

Mr. Nollau said today that he instructed his attorney to see a restraining order against the magazine and to start libel proceedings.

"The federal government will stand behind me but I remain the injured party and must defend myself," Mr. Nollau said in a telephone interview from the Bavarian spa of Bad Toelz.

Mr. Froehlich said the government saw no reason why Mr. Nollau should return early from vacation. The Interior Ministry secretary said Mr. Nollau would resume his duties in the Cologne-based counter-intelligence agency when he returned after the end of the month.

No New Check

Mr. Froehlich also emphasized that the government saw no need for a new security check of Mr. Nollau.

Mr. Froehlich disclosed that Mr. Nollau has been elected this year to head a "special committee" of NATO concerned with security matters. He said there was no reason to believe that Mr. Nollau would have been given such a post if any Western security agencies had suspected him.

Armin Gruenewald, a government spokesman, was asked about the alleged CIA study that Capital said forms the basis for its article. "How should we know about such a study if the Americans say it does not exist?" he asked.

A West German government spokesman said last night that Bonn had Washington's assurance that the report was false and that acting U.S. Secretary of State Kenneth Rush told the West German ambassador "there is no word of truth" in it.

Magazine Statement

The magazine issued a statement today that declared:

"Capital is in possession of a study of the U.S. secret service CIA concerning the espionage affair, Guenter Guillaume and its background. It is claimed in this study that Guillaume was neither the only nor the most important agent in the inner circle of the government. East Germany deliberately sacrificed its agent to protect a top agent."

The statement did not mention Mr Nollau.

Capital claimed that the alleged study "shows that the CIA illegally set agents on members of the federal chancellor's office."

"Capital stands by what it made public," the statement concluded.

British MPs Vote To Disclose Own Financial Affairs

LONDON, May 23 (UPI).—Parliament has voted to force its members to make their financial affairs public.

The House of Commons decided last night in a "free," or non-party, vote to establish a compulsory register of its members' business interests.

It also decided to require any Parliament member to state his financial or personal interests during the course of any debate which might touch on these matters.

Parliament acted after a series of corruption scandals at regional government levels, some of which touched members of different governments and members of the House of Commons.

The vote approving the compulsory register was 363 to 168. An all-party committee will be set up to work out the mechanics.

3 at U.S. Base Seized In Turkish Drugs Case

ISMIT, Turkey, May 23 (UPI).—A U.S. airman and the teen-aged sons of two other Air Force personnel have been arrested and charged with possession of hashish, police said today.

Police said they found 19 kilos of hashish in the possession of the three men near the Karamursel U. A. Air Force Base, 110 kilometers from Istanbul.

United Press International.

A South Vietnamese soldier walks through the ruins of Ben Cat militia base, which was destroyed by the Viet Cong yesterday. Reports said that eight soldiers were killed.

Raid Lasts 30 Minutes

Red Sappers Blast South Vietnam Base

SAIGON, May 23 (AP).—North Vietnamese infiltrators blasted a government base with dynamite today as fighting entered its second week in the Iron Triangle area north of Saigon, field reports said.

Sharp fighting also continued along the central coastal plain near Phu Cat, 270 miles northeast of Saigon. The Saigon command claimed 47 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed in two clashes north and south of Phu Cat, while government losses were one killed and 31 wounded.

Field reports said the Iron Triangle infiltrators attacked before dawn at the Bach Mai artillery base, located on a hilltop 2 1/2 miles southeast of Ben Cat. Ben Cat is 25 miles north of Saigon. The artillery base was manned by about 300 government militiamen.

The sappers rampaged through a section of the base, tossing dynamite charges and grenades, damaging bunkers and three of four 105-mm howitzers and blowing up an ammunition dump, field reports said.

First reports said at least 11 government soldiers were killed or wounded.

30-Minute Attack

The sappers withdrew after the 30-minute attack, under fire from helicopter gunships and artillery at another base, according to field reports.

The reports said about 100 rocket and mortar shells hit Ben Cat itself from dusk yesterday until noon today, but government casualties were described as light.

South Vietnamese infantrymen and armored vehicles advancing from the south toward Ben Cat reported light fighting with Communist-led forces. The government force is trying to retake three outposts around Ben Cat and the village of An Dien to the west, all lost to the North Vietnamese in the last week. The front of the column was reported about 3 1/2 miles from An Dien.

In Cambodia, the Phnom Penh command said its troops killed 46 Khmer Rouge insurgents in an engagement on the southern defensive line at isolated Longrek, 25 miles north of Phnom Penh. Government casualties were put at four killed and 23 wounded.

Military sources said that, after a lull of more than a week, rebels are pressing close to the compound with its 4,000 government troops and 40,000 civilians.

Thai Troops Quit Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, May 23 (AP).—Thailand withdrew its last remaining mercenary troops from Laos yesterday, ending more than 10 years of direct Thai military involvement in this country, informed diplomatic sources said.

The last Thai soldiers were flown from the former CIA-supported base at Long Cheng in northern Laos aboard an American chartered aircraft, the sources said.

The Thai "volunteer" troops left 13 days ahead of the June 4 deadline for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Laos under the recent peace accords.

Thai mercenaries were first sent to fight in Laos in 1963, following the collapse of this country's second coalition government between the Vientiane government and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao.

At the height of the fighting in Laos several years ago, about 22,000 Thai soldiers were fighting here on behalf of the Royal Lao government.

Israeli Coalition Gives Rabin A 1-Vote Majority in Knesset

TEL AVIV, May 23 (UPI).—Over the objections of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, leaders of his dominant Labor party and two junior parties today signed a pact to form a one-vote-majority coalition government under Premier-designate Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Rabin was due to report to President Ephraim Katzir tomorrow that he is ready to pick a cabinet to replace the caretaker regime led by outgoing Premier Golda Meir.

Party sources said a rift over who will assume Gen. Dayan's ministerial portfolio remained unresolved. The choice is between Deputy Premier Yigal Allon and Gen. Dayan's factional ally, Information Minister Shimon Peres.

Despite the dispute, Mr. Peres and other members of the hard-lining Rafi wing of the Labor party decided 30-8 to participate in the coalition cabinet.

Gen. Dayan, who cast his vote with the minority, said: "Never in my darkest days did I expect to serve in such a government," according to those attending the Rafi caucus.

After the vote, however, Gen. Dayan said he would go along with the majority of his faction and support Mr. Rabin's government in his continued status as a parliamentary deputy.

Doves and Liberals

Together with the dovish three-member Citizens Rights Movement and the four-deputy Independent Liberals, Labor's 54 deputies in the 120-seat Knesset (parliament) will provide Mr. Rabin's government with a bare majority of 61.

Political analysts said a close vote on a minor roll call in the legislature this week portended difficulties for the coalition and raised the likelihood of new elections by the end of 1974.

Mr. Rabin is expected to announce his cabinet members next week.

Italian Freed By Abductors, His Wife Says

GENOA, May 23 (AP).—Mario Sossi, a state prosecutor kidnapped by leftist terrorists five weeks ago, was released tonight, his wife reported.

A court earlier this week had bowed to the terrorists' demands and agreed to release eight imprisoned leftists in exchange for Mr. Sossi's freedom. The court had specified, however, that Mr. Sossi must be freed first.

His wife told the national news agency ANSA that Mr. Sossi had been freed and was at his home here.

There was no immediate word on the release of the prisoners.

Red Brigades

The kidnappers, a group calling itself the Red Brigades, had demanded that the prisoners be given asylum in the Cuban Embassy to the Vatican. But the Foreign Ministry said yesterday that the Havana government had rejected the demand.

Mr. Sossi, 33, was known for his investigations of extremists. He was ambushed near his home April 19 by five armed men and forced into a car. Leaflets found in a telephone booth said he would be tried for "crimes against the people" by a "revolutionary tribunal."

The Red Brigades had said they would execute Mr. Sossi unless the eight prisoners were released. Members of the "October 22" Maoist group the eight had received long prison terms for murder, robbery and other crimes.

The court's decision to free them caused an uproar. The government of Premier Mariano Rumor made known its disapproval but said it could not intervene because the judiciary was independent.

A family lawyer said Mr Sossi was tired, weak and emaciated.

The prosecutor apparently did not know where he had been held.

He told his family he had apparently been drugged this afternoon and then driven some distance in a car or small truck.

When he awakened, he found himself on the outskirts of Milan with a rail ticket to Genoa in his pocket.

New Delhi Given Plans on Ending Railroad Strike

NEW DELHI, May 23 (UPI).—Opposition politicians and union leaders offered new suggestions to the government for ending a national rail strike, but the walkout went into its third week with no sign of a settlement.

S A Dange, general secretary of the leftist All India Trade Union Congress, appealed to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to refer the strikers' demands for higher wages and bonuses to a board committee and to the Industrial Wage Structure Commission.

Mr Dange's proposal would keep in abeyance the workers' demands until the findings of the two commissions were released.

In a new formula proposed by opposition politicians, jailed union leaders would be allowed to meet either inside or outside prison to consider calling off the strike if the government promises to release and reinstate all workers arrested or dismissed. Talks would then resume in good faith.

Russia Warns China of Curbs On Use of Siberian Rivers

MOSCOW, May 23 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today warned Peking that it would cut off Chinese use of Siberian inland waterways unless China started showing "respect" for Russian rights and territory.

The warning was delivered to Chinese Chargé d'Affaires Ma Lieh by the Foreign Ministry. Relations between the two countries have deteriorated steadily since China refused to release a Soviet helicopter and crew held since March 14.

Some diplomats said that the warning appeared directly related to the helicopter incident. But others said the inclusion of the reference to territory may indicate that it relates rather to the larger question of the disputed border.

The warning statement carried by Tass news agency, and by the government newspaper, Izvestia, did not specifically mention the helicopter. Nevertheless, it was the first implicit threat of specific retaliation by the Russians, who earlier this month warned Peking that it would face "the inevitable consequences" if the craft and its three-man crew were not returned immediately. Chinese Ambassador Liu Hsing-chuan was called home for consultations after that warning was issued.

Today's statement said that the Russians "have always received favorably" Chinese requests to use the waterways. They connect the Amur and Ussuri Rivers near Khabarovsk and the Chinese use them when the border Kazakevichev stream becomes too shallow for navigation in the summer.

"The Soviet side sees no difficulties in the solution of the passage of Chinese vessels . . . If the Chinese side returns to the positions of respect of the Soviet sovereign rights and territorial integrity of the Soviet Union," the statement added.

It was not immediately clear how many Chinese vessels regularly use the waterways or how much of a hindrance such a ban might constitute.

The border issue itself has been simmering since 1969, when clashes farther south, along the Ussuri, claimed the lives of more than 100 Chinese and Soviet soldiers.

Negotiations have since been stalemated and relations strained further by Peking's expulsion in January of five Russians for spying.

China also accused the helicopter crew of spying and suggested they might be tried. The Russians have given wide publicity to the incident, maintaining that the helicopter carried no intelligence equipment and was on a medical mercy mission when bad weather forced it down across the border.

Giscard Cuts Protocol for Installation

PARIS, May 23 (UPI).—France's President-elect, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, has ordered a drastic cutback in protocol for his official installation in office, Elysée Palace officials said today.

They said he has told security and protocol officials:

- He will arrive at the Elysée for Monday's ceremony on foot.
- Guests will wear business suits instead of morning dress.
- Thirty children from the working-class suburb of Courbevoie will be invited.
- Servicemen in everyday uniform will present military honors instead of the Republican Guard in black-and-red uniforms and plumed helmets.

Naming a Cabinet

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 48, is scheduled to be officially informed tomorrow of his election. He will be installed in the Elysée Palace Monday, when he will name a prime minister. The new government is expected to be named Tuesday and to hold its first cabinet meeting Wednesday.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who narrowly defeated leftist candidate François Mitterrand in last Sunday's election, was at a private retreat today where he is spending 48 hours for rest and reflection.

His orders for Monday's ceremony, a break with presidential tradition, were telephoned from his private retreat.

Security officials had no comment on Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's decision to make the approximately fifteen-minute walk from the Finance Ministry to the Elysée Palace instead of arriving by motorcade.

German Author Jailed in Greece

ATHENS, May 23 (UPI).—A special military tribunal today convicted West German author Guenter Wallraff of disobeying a military order and sentenced him to 14 months in prison.

Wallraff, 32, staged a one-man protest on May 10 at an Athens square by tying himself to a lamppost and distributing leaflets calling for the restoration of democratic freedoms and the release of political prisoners in Greece.

A five-member court said Mr. Wallraff was guilty of spreading anti-national propaganda and causing concern among citizens. The German author said the police officers who arrested him beat him severely.

Building Falls, Killing 7

MADRID, May 23 (Reuters).—Seven persons, including a baby, were killed when a four-story house collapsed here last night.

5 Charged in Italy With Art Fakery

FLORENCE, May 23 (UPI).—Police arrested five suspects yesterday and seized 22 paintings falsely attributed to masters ranging from Caravaggio to Modigliani.

Officials said the suspects included a Florentine painter and a Genoese art critic who privately published a book containing reproductions of paintings falsely attributed to important artists. The five were charged with art fakery and deceiving the public.

Evidence linked some of the suspects, who were not identified by name, to Naples art critic Alfredo Schettini, who was arrested Friday on charges of authenticating doctored paintings as 19th-century Neapolitan works.

As 'Men of Great Stature'

Lisbon Aide Praises African Rebel

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, May 23.—Foreign Minister Mario Soares today praised the leaders of the rebel movements in Portugal's three African territories as "men of great stature" and appealed to the white population to accept self-determination.

Mr. Soares, a Socialist who has been the foreign minister in the provisional government set up by the military junta, made the statement on the eve of his departure for London where he will meet Guinea rebel leaders for the first official peace talks in the 13-year-old African bush wars. The Portuguese government is hoping for similar talks soon with the rebels in Mozambique and Angola.

Mr. Soares said the first task was to achieve a cease-fire, and that the future of the three territories will be determined in a referendum.

"Details of the referendum have not been worked out," he told newsmen in an interview.

"One of the primary tasks of the government is to calm the white population there.

"We must tell them that it [self-determination] is in their own interest and for their children's future. It best defends them. We need their cooperation."

The minister then voiced praise for the leaders of the rebel movements—the same men whom the former rightist regime, ousted by an army coup a month ago, had called terrorists and with whom it had refused to deal.

"They are men of great stature," Mr. Soares said, "not only in their own countries, but in the international field."

Meanwhile, two members of the ousted government were taken to a military prison today, apparently opening the way for prosecution and trial.

The governemant declined immediate comment on the case of former Interior Minister Cesar Moreira Baptista and former Defense Minister Joaquim da Silva Cunha. The two were flown under heavy guard from house arrest on the island of Madeira to Lisbon.

On the labor front, strikes continued to plague the economy.

More than 8,400 metal workers at the Lisnave shipyard ended a weeklong strike for more pay but new strikes erupted at the Renault assembly plant, Standard Electric of Portugal and some textile plants.

The number of workers made idle by strikes in the first week of the government of Premier Adelino da Palma Carlos ranged from 40,000 to 60,000.

Whites Assured

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, May 23 (UPI).—Visiting Overseas Minister Alme Santos today wound up his t of Mozambique. He promi eventual black rule but assu the 200,000 white residents h that "there is no reason to f another Congo in Mozambique

He qualified his statement two days ago when he predic a black government within a y "Although I personally bel eventually there will be a bl government, I am unable to when it might come," Mr. Sa said.

U.S. Embassy in Belgium Fir Two After Years of Stealing

BRUSSELS, May 23 (UPI).—The State Department has quietly fired two employees who systematically stole at least $41,000 from the U.S. Embassy here, an embassy spokesman said today.

Although the embassy refused to give the names of the men, it said they were long-time employees—20 years or more. American sources said the total theft over the years could be $300,000.

The employees, both non-Americans, were dismissed in February after a special State Department audit uncovered six years—possibly more—of "false purchase orders, kickbacks from suppliers and inflated prices" in the embassy's administration department, the spokesman said.

Neither man was prosecuted, the spokesman said, and both will get normal U.S. government pensions. Pensions are revoked only in security cases, he said.

The scandal was believed t the biggest to come to light any U.S. embassy during Nixon administration. It wil investigated soon by a S Department hearing in Wash ton and the men may be rec ed to pay back "provable los from their pensions.

The sources said two o men also lost their jobs—a h keeper who covered up for ringleaders and a tempo employee. These men also non-Americans.

In addition, the sources two U.S. diplomats were responsible for their subordin misdeeds and lost promo rights in the Foreign Service.

The men worked in the bassy's administration sec buying supplies for the emb for the U.S. missions here to European Economic Commu and the North Atlantic Tr Organization, and for diplon homes. Despite the NATO nection, the spokesman de that there was any indication espionage.

Regular semi-annual audits failed to catch the pilfering. embassy requested a special a after a tip from a Belgian plier caused it "to suspect several locally hired people involved in irregularities for t personal profit," the spokes said.

The sources said governm almost always prefer to a court cases involving disho foreign employees, to avert a of prestige.

Union Leaders From Europe Draft Policy

By David Haworth

COPENHAGEN, May 23 (IHT).—Trade union leaders, representing more than 30 million European workers both in and outside the Common Market, met here today to define a united approach to the energy problem, full employment and inflation.

It was the first meeting of the European Trade Union Confederation, which was formed 12 months ago. It is supposed to act as an interlocutor between workers and West European governments.

Although intended primarily as a pressure group in the European Economic Community, the confederation has wider, if vaguer, aims. Its uncertain political objectives were demonstrated today when it accepted for membership the three million workers belonging to Europe's unions with a Christian orientation, and at the same time paved the way for affiliation later of the 3.7 million members of the Communist-dominated CGIL organization in Italy.

The French Communist-led union, the CGT, has so far shown no inclination to join although some confederation leaders hope it will follow the Italians later.

A standing ovation was given to Portuguese observers attending the two-day conference. "They will have our support," said the retiring British president, Lord Feather. "We hope they will help their country to take its rightful place in the Europe of freedom," he added.

Lord Feather, retired head of Britain's Trade Unions Congress, pledged that the Portuguese unionists would get every assistance from other unions in their efforts to build their own union movement.

Today's proceedings finally ended any hope that the U.S. AFL-CIO would have any further ties with European unions.

The bulk of confederation membership is made up of the non-Communist International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, whose headquarters is in Brussels. The AFL-CIO used to be a member, but was withdrawn by its chief, George Meany, in opposition to the admission of the large Communist unions.

Ulster Strike To Intensify

(Continued from Page 1)

was rejected by the str groups as meaningless.

Apart from the demand new elections, which the h liners feel they would win es the groups want to drop the w idea of an all-Ireland cou The provincial government agreed to limit links with Irish Republic to meetings ministers, postponing more fo and structural moves until a "test of opinion" at the in 1977 or 1978.

The Protestant hard-liners that the decision putting off creation of an effective cou still left too much room for leading toward unification of province, predominantly Pr tant, with the Irish Repu which is 95 percent Catholic

"The reasons for the strike much more complex than tions and the council," a mod Protestant remarked today. "T is a sense among many Pr tants that time is running that unification is coming cl They feel they have to ma stand now."

BELFAST, May 23 (AP Northern Ireland farmer was tenced to life imprisonment t for the murder of three Br soldiers and the attempted der of four others.

Malachy O'Kane, 26, of given in County Londonderry, he would kill more soldie given the chance, the Br City Commission, the local was told before passing sent

The court was told that O' admitted planting a mine w hlew up a vehicle in which three soldiers were riding in 1972, near Dungiven. Two soldiers were severely injure

United Press International.

East Belfast shoppers await the reopening of a supermarket in the strike-bound

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'The Sooner, the Better'

Ford Urges Nixon to Release Data

By Robert Shogan

WILMINGTON, Del., May 23. Vice-President Ford last night said that President Nixon turn over any relevant information that by the House Judiciary committee's impeachment probe. I, he added, "the sooner, the er."

Throughout the Watergate controversy, Mr. Ford has generally advocated disclosure of evidence by the White House. But his remarks yesterday, although they included his standard qualifications, were couched in the strongest language he has yet used on the subject.

Mr. Ford's support disclosure was particularly striking because, on the same day, the White House flatly rejected a Judiciary Committee subpoena for 11 tapes related to the Watergate break-in. It also turned down a committee request for 66 tapes dealing with the controversies over the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation's anti-trust suit and with dairy-industry contributions to the 1972 Nixon campaign.

Mr. Ford's comments were in response to a question at a Republican fund-raising dinner attended by about 500 persons.

The Vice-President reiterated his belief that the President was innocent of any involvement in the Watergate break-in or cover-up. But, he said, "I want the constitutional process to continue as rapidly and with as much evidence as can possible be made available."

Noting that the President had already turned over to the committee tapes, transcripts and other evidence, Mr. Ford said that this material should first be "accumulated" and "analyzed."

"Then," he said, "if they [the committee] want any more that is relevant to the issues—to the impeachable offense in the Constitution—I hope the President will give it to them—the sooner the better.

"I don't think that when all the evidence is in, they've got a case. I happen to think from all the evidence I've seen that he [the President] is innocent. But let's get it all out there and the quicker the better, because we've got some problems that ought to be solved."

Earlier in the day at an impromptu press conference in New York, where he was honored as 1974 father of the year, Mr. Ford expressed the hope that the White House would work out a compromise with the special Watergate prosecutor in a dispute over evidence that he is seeking.

The White House has indicated that it will appeal a federal court order to turn over 64 tapes sought by prosecutor Leon Jaworski. Mr. Ford said that if Mr. Jaworski needs more "tape material . . . I hope there will be some compromise with the White House."

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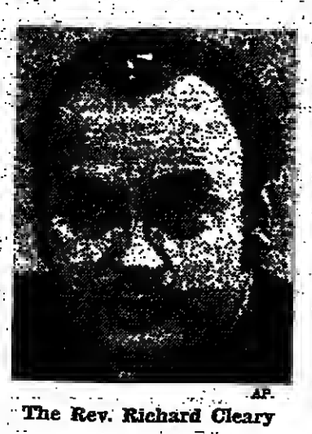
UPI.

The Rev. John McLaughlin



AP.

The Rev. Richard Cleary

ixon's Jesuit Aide Undecided n 'Prayer, Reflection Period'

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP). Jesuit priest on the White se staff who recently defend- President Nixon's conduct in Watergate case said today he not decided whether to heed religious superior's call for to return to Boston for ayer and reflection."

he Rev. John McLaughlin, a uty special assistant to Mr. on, told a newsman he had ived the letter today from the . Richard Cleary, provincial the Jesuit Fathers of New land.

"I received the letter about an r ago," Father McLaughlin . "I want to study. I want reflect."

Father Cleary said in Boston erday that there is a possibility Father McLaughlin could be asked to leave his White House post or be dismissed from the order. He noted that Father McLaughlin is living in the Watergate apartments in Washington and questioned whether the priest was living up to his vows of poverty and obedience.

Father McLaughlin would not disclose his salary, saying only that it was "a modest, living wage." Other White House aides on the same level are paid about $25,000 a year.

'Being Used'

Meanwhile, in an interview at Nemi, Italy, the Jesuit superior who gave Father McLaughlin permission to go to Washington said today that Father McLaughlin "is being used by the White House."

The Rev. William Guindon, New England provincial until February of this year, when he took a year-long sabbatical, told the Boston Evening Globe that, when he first gave permission to "write speeches for special assistant Raymond Price, I thought it was a good idea. But I wasn't aware of what would happen in 1974."

ourt Ruling er Backs Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

ary Ronald Ziegler again criced the committee for leaking terial which, he said, distorted at the President had said. He anded that the committee d open sessions.

The House committee's chairan, Rep. Peter Rodino, D-N.J., s indicated that the committee ill begin open sessions sometime the next two weeks when the nel takes up the International lephone & Telegraph Corp. ti-trust case and dairy-industry ntributions to the Nixon campaign.

In other Watergate-related deopments:

• Convicted burglar James McCord, in a book published today, te that he believed that Mr. on set in motion both the ual break-in and the subsent cover-up.

• The president of the Ameri- Bar Association said that Mr. on has a right to look out for own interests in releasing erial, but that failure to obey ourt order is a different mat-

NICEF Is Told: o U.S. Aid for eds in Vietnam

NITED NATIONS, N.Y., May (NYT).—The United States ted yesterday that its money ld not be used for aid that United Nations Children's d provides for North Vietnam for Communist-controlled s in the South.

he American decision was passlong to UNICEF's board by hael Scelsi, the U.S. member, said that it reflected Washon's "deep disappointment" the Communist authorities ed genuine commitment to the Indochina conflict settled efully.

lthough the United States is largest single contributor to aid agency, Washington's sion would not block the ertaking. It will, however, ure that the agency use other ncing for these specific proj-

he children's fund, which has providing help on a nonical basis to more than 100 tries, has had a significant program in South Vietnam e 1956.

he agency will spend a total $44 million during the next e years for aid in Laos, Cambodia, North Vietnam and South tnam. About $18 million will pent in North Vietnam, mainly rebuild primary schools and million in Communist-held s in South Vietnam, mainly health services for children for shelter. About $11.2 million will be spent in South Viet- for health, education and r supplies.

000 for Jeroboam

HICAGO, May 23 (UPI).—A oam of 100-year-old Chateau e, a red Bordeaux wine, was yesterday for $9,000 to a man esenting a Swiss banking syne. The sale was at Heublein's national auction of fine s.

Argentina's Teachers Stage 1-Day Strike

BUENOS AIRES, May 23 (AP).—More than 200 000 teachers went on a 24-hour nationwide strike today, closing most of Argentina's schools. It was the first such walkout since Juan Peron became President seven months ago.

The Confederation of Education Workers of Argentina, which represents 240,000 teachers, called the strike to demand wage increases, better pension plans and less interference by the state intelligence agency in appointment of teachers. Teachers alleged that the agency objected to appointment of Communists and other leftist teachers

Republicans For Life, Death

EPHRATA, Wash., May 23 (AP).—It may have been inconsistent, but it was democratic.

At its convention Tuesday, the Grant County Republican party approved a platform supporting both the inalienable right to life as well as a return of the death penalty.

"I guess we can be accused of being inconsistent," said Richard Griffin, county GOP chairman. "We used the democratic process, and that's how it came out."

Hijacker Seizes N.Y. Copter, Is Captured Atop Skyscraper

NEW YORK, May 23 (UPI).—A young man armed with a shotgun hijacked a helicopter from a midtown heliport today and forced the pilot to fly it to the top of the Pan Am Building, where he was overpowered and captured by police.

The pilot was wounded in the arm. Another hostage, believed to be a member of the helicopter ground crew, was unharmed, police said.

The hijacker was subdued after the pilot grappled with him and police stormed the helicopter.

Police identified him as David Frank Kamaiko, 22, of New York City.

The hijacker had demanded either $2 million or $300,000—the amount was unclear—and ordered it delivered by a young woman in a bikini, police said.

He was armed with a sawed-off shotgun, a small zip gun and three sticks which he said were dynamite, police said. He threatened to blow up the craft unless his demands were met, they added.

Dozens of policemen were sent to the heliport atop the Pan Am Building, which towers over neighboring Grand Central terminal. At least two police helicopters hovered over the area while the hijacker was being subdued.

From Wall Street

A spokesman at the Wall Street Heliport said the hijacking began there, with the craft first flying to Belmont Park on Long Island and then returning to Manhattan's 34th Street Heliport to refuel.

Officials there said the helicopter touched down but stayed only about 30 seconds and took off without refueling. It then headed for the Pan Am Building.

Police said the hijacker, when officers asked where he was from, said, "Jerusalem."

Police took the hijacker from the roof of the building to the Skyway Lounge, where he spoke quietly with officers. He wore a zippered sweat shirt that carried the words "NYU Track."

N.Y. Medical Suit Wins $2 Million

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP).—A 12-year-old girl and her parents, who claimed that medical malpractice at Mount Sinai Hospital caused the girl to be severely retarded, were awarded $2.11 million in a jury trial Tuesday.

It was the second trial in the suit brought by Eugene and Myra Ganell in behalf of the daughter, Tracy. In the first trial, in 1968, the hospital was told to pay $500,000 in damages, but the verdict was appealed and overturned.

In medical testimony during the new, five-week trial it was claimed that the hospital failed to administer oxygen to the girl after nurses recorded that her lips had turned blue. As a result, according to the testimony, she suffered brain damage, has an intelligence quotient below 30 and must be institutionalized.

U.S. Traffic Deaths Still Below '73 Toll

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—The number of persons killed on U.S. highways was down for the sixth straight month in April and the Department of Transportation estimated today that more than 4,700 lives have been saved since the energy crisis began.

The department's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said preliminary death toll figures for April showed 3,444 persons were killed this year, compared with 4,448 in April last year.

Dr. James Gregory, the agency administrator, said he believes the reduced fatalities were the result of lowered speed limits and of changes in driving habits as well as decreased amounts of driving.

Fire Fights Fire Fighters

WINCHESTER, England, May 23 (UPI).—Firemen battling a grass fire lost their engine yesterday when the wind veered, sending the blaze back onto the vehicle.

United Press International.

BACK TO NATURE—A member of an Indian group prepares dinner at Eagle Bay, N.Y., in the Adirondacks, where they have taken over a piece of land. The state says it will seek a court order to oust them.

House Panel Votes to Close Some Common Tax Loopholes

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, May 23 (WP).—The House Ways and Means Committee has tentatively decided to close about $2 billion worth of the country's most familiar tax loopholes—those primarily used, not by big corporations and the rich, but by the average taxpayer who itemizes his deductions.

Under this "tax simplification," a taxpayer could no longer:

• Deduct state gasoline taxes.

• Exclude his first $100 in dividends.

• Deduct any medical-insurance premiums (he can now deduct them up to $150).

• Deduct the first $200 of union dues or other "production-of-income" expenses (he can now deduct all such outlays; the committee would only let him deduct the excess over $200).

In addition, the committee has voted to tighten the rules governing deduction of medical expenses and prescription costs and to limit deductions for the business use of a home or for second "vacation homes."

The committee, which has been deluged with letters of complaint over the proposals, has indicated that it intends to "give back" the estimated $2 billion a year that would be generated by wiping out all these provisions.

Members of the staff say several means of giving back the money are under consideration. Among them are an across-the-board tax-rate reduction; increasing the standard deduction available to taxpayers who do not itemize; and allowing all taxpayers who itemize to take one general "miscellaneous" deduction to make up for the various specific deductions taken away.

These proposals are different, in both motivation and effect, from the tax-cut provisions pending in the Senate. The main Senate proposal would raise the $750 personal exemption every taxpayer is entitled to take for himself and each dependent. It is intended to lower the net total of taxes paid, thus leaving consumers with more to spend and stimulating the economy.

Part of Reform Bill

The "tax simplification" proposals are based in part on suggestions made by the Nixon administration last year. The committee has made them part of a general tax-reform bill on which it does not expect to finish work until about midyear. The bill, if passed by the House, would then go to the Senate and chances of final passage before Congress adjourns in the summer are unsure.

Under present law, taxpayers can deduct medical expenses in excess of 3 percent of their adjusted gross incomes and prescription costs in excess of 1 percent. The committee would lump the two and allow deductions only when the total exceeds 5 percent.

The committee would allow deductions for the business use of a taxpayer's home only if he were self-employed or used his home for business as a condition of his regular employment and then only on the portion of his home that was used exclusively and on a regular basis for business purposes—no more deductions, in short, for the occasional use of a den.

The committee has also eliminated, except for taxpayers who are permanently and totally disabled, the sick-pay exclusion, under which part of a person's pay while seriously ill is now exempt from taxation.

The committee has also tightened the rule on "casualty losses," due to theft, fire and the like, and stiffened the rules on taxation of stock options, under which businessmen often get part of their pay on a deferred basis in the form of an option to buy stock at a specified price.

U.S. Army Investigates Shooting in Germany

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, May 23 (AP).—The U.S. Army said that it is investigating an American soldier's fatal shooting of a West German soldier and wounding of another Monday at the West German Army's Von Steuben Caserne at Bemau, Bavaria.

"An American soldier with the 237th Engineer Battalion fired the shot from a truck he was riding in, unaware that the M-16 rifle was loaded," a spokesman at the U.S. Army's European headquarters here said. The two German soldiers reportedly were 150 yards from the truck, the spokesman added.

Serious Side Effects Confirmed

U.K. Study Chief Says Pill Not 'Acquitted'

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, May 23 (WP).—The organizer of a new British study on oral contraceptives yesterday rejected a statement that the study "acquitted" the drugs of "most of the serious side-effect charges" against them

"It's an exaggeration," Dr. Clifford Kay said of the "acquitted" statement, which was made in a Reuters article (IHT, May 22).

The study "in fact confirmed most of the serious side effects," Dr. Kay said in London in a telephone interview.

In a related development in Washington, three government scientists who have reviewed the study said that even Dr. Kay and his colleagues in the Royal College of General Practitioners had drawn conclusions more "rosy" than were warranted by their own data.

Preliminary Results

Preliminary results of the study, the largest of its kind, were disclosed by the college at a news conference in London on Tuesday. It involved 46,000 women, was begun by 1,400 general practitioners in 1968 and will continue to 1976.

Half the women began using birth-control pills. The women in the half that did not were matched with the users for age and marital status. Other factors, such as socio-economic status and number of children, were "allowed for," in Dr. Kay's phrase.

The physicians kept case histories on the users and the controls and knew, because the British medical system assures it, when any of the women were treated by medical specialists. The design and execution of the study were praised here, in a telephone interview, by Dr. Philip Corfman, the Director of the Center for Population Research of the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development.

The serious side-effects, said by Dr. Kay to have been confirmed, were strokes and other sometimes disabling or fatal blood-clotting diseases. In pill-users, these diseases occurred at rates five or six times higher than in nonusers, he said.

Small Number

Because the number of victims was small, Dr. Kay said, the findings could not be said to contradict previous British investigations which, in 1968, established the higher risks of clotting from the pills. There were 1.5 fatalities a year among 100,000 pill-users, compared with 0.2 among nonusers, in the 20-to-34 age group, and 3.9 fatalities a year among users against 0.5 for nonusers in the 35-to-44 age range. The annual rate of hospitalizations for pill-users in the 20-to-44 age group was 47 per 100,000, compared with 5 for nonusers.

The Royal College concluded from its study that the overall "estimated risk at the present time of using the pill is one that a properly informed woman should be happy to take . . ."

At the Center for Population Research here, Dr. Corfman and two colleagues, statistician Daniel Seigel and physician Heinz Berendes, were most troubled by this conclusion:

"While it is evident that there are disadvantages associated with the oral contraceptives, the risk of serious effects is small, and the benefits to be expected from the associated reduction in menstrual disorders, iron deficiency anemia and fibro-adenosis [benign tumor] of the breast, are worthy of careful consideration."

Dr. Corfman made these points:

• The data do not permit reliable analysis of certain risks, particularly cervical cancer, the long-term consequences of elevated blood pressure, liver tumors and diabetic effects.

• The conclusion in question "seems to balance rather serious events, such as strokes, against rather trivial events, such as menstrual disorders."

• "As usual," alternative methods of contraception were "left out."

Mr. Seigel said of Dr. Kay, "He comes out of that as if there's no problem with the pill. I don't see how he can do that." Mr. Seigel termed the conclusion "a disservice to his study."

At the same time, Mr. Seigel and Dr. Corfman praised the study itself as "excellent" in design with "remarkably well-examined and well-coordinated" data.

In the telephone interview, Dr. Kay said that the study, while confirming serious adverse effects, indicated them to be "rare. And when considered in the context of the vast majority of illnesses in which the pill had no effect, and the small but quite important number of illnesses in which the pill had a benefical effect, we believe that the risks can be seen to be acceptable, considering the important advantages of the pill as a contraceptive," he said.

"We did discount some minor effects which are supposedly due to the pill—depression, vaginal discharge, headache and migraine, and probably—we're not sure—loss of libido or sex drive," Dr. Kay said.

Relatives in U.S. Differ on Status Of Missing GIs

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—Almost 18 months after the signing of the Vietnam peace accords, about 1,070 American military men are still listed as missing in action.

But although some relatives—particularly wives anxious to be legally free to start their lives anew—would prefer their missing menfolk declared officially dead, others have a financial reason to prefer the status quo, Defense Department officals said.

Each month, the Pentagon sends out checks for more than $2 million to wives and dependents of the missing.

There are also a few women, the officials point out, whose husbands' service records are nearing 20 years. They hope that an official declaration of death will be delayed, for after 20 years a widow is entitled to full retirement benefits, usually 55 percent of what her husband's retirement pay would have been.

Further complicating the situation is a recent federal court decision which requires that each family be offered the chance to take part in the investigation of whether there is enough evidence to declare the missing man dead.

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U.S. Increases Aid to Veteran Who Asked Amputation of Leg

JUPITER, Fla., May 23 (AP).—An unemployed, disabled Vietnam veteran who wanted his leg amputated so he could work without pain got a job offer yesterday along with a major boost in his disability payments.

Pat Hogan, a spokesman for the Veterans Administration in Atlanta, said Donald Dagenhart's 100 percent temporary disability rating would be reinstated, raising his monthly payments from $77 to $548.

The 23-year-old ex-sailor said that VA doctors refused to amputate his left leg, which was injured in a service football game in 1970 and which has been operated on seven times.

He said that pain and infection made it impossible for him to hold a job, and his VA disability rating of 30 percent provided him with only $77 a month.

Since Monday, Mr. Dagenhart, his wife, Ann, and their infant son have received more than $2,000 in cash, three offers of free housing and many offers of clothing and food.

Palm Beach County officials offered Mr. Dagenhart a desk job and were looking at available openings to see which would be most suitable.

Mr. Hogan said that the disability reinstatement provides monthly payments of $548 through June 30 and an additional $943 to cover the period since Mr. Dagenhart's last convalescent rating expired.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hogan said, "the veteran's claim file has been sent to VA headquarters in Washington for top-level review in determining what his permanent disability rating should be."

Associated Press

Donald Dagenhart talks with doctor at Miami hospital.

Mr. Hogan said "the last-resort measure of leg amputation was found unwarranted by VA doctors," and that decision was reaffirmed at the Miami VA Hospital last month after an examination by orthopedic specialists.

Thailand Holds Swiss In Zurich Bank Fraud

BANGKOK, May 23 (AP).—Police have arrested Swiss banker René Lins on charges of fraud following a request by Swiss police for his extradition, it was reported.

They said that the Swiss charges were lodged in connection with his role as director of the Zurich Atlas Bank. Mr. Lins will be held under house arrest, they said.

Overseas Troop Levels Left Intact

House Refuses to Increase or Cut Arms Aid to Vietnam

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, May 23 (WP).—The House yesterday voted to hold military assistance for South Vietnam at present levels and to leave intact U.S. troop strength abroad and funding for the Trident nuclear submarine and the controversial B-1 supersonic bomber.

The level of aid was considerably below the administration's request and $300 million below the House Armed Services Committee's recommendation.

The House authorized $1.126 billion in military aid for Vietnam—the same amount as last year. The administration had requested $1.6 billion, the committee had authorized $1.4 billion and liberals had sought to reduce the amount to the $900-million level authorized by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

But in a bit of horse trading on the floor, the chairman of the House committee, Edward Hebert, D-La., offered to substitute the $1.126-billion figure for the $900-million proposal put before the House through an amendment by Rep. Robert Leggett, D-Calif.

Rep. Leggett then tried to lower the $1.126-billion figure to an even $1 billion but lost on a 211-to-190 vote.

Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger made a strong plea Tuesday for increased aid, saying that it was unworthy of the United States to punish South Vietnam retroactively because of American disaffection with the war there.

But Rep. Robert Giaimo, D-Conn., argued that it was important in principle for Congress to stop "giving a blank check" to the Defense Department on military aid to Vietnam. He added that a cut would also send the Vietnamese a message that they should make an effort to abide by the Paris cease-fire agreement and work out an end to the conflict.

Rep. Leggett said he did not approve "pulling the plug" on the South Vietnamese, but that the United States should show some restraint in supporting them. He has said there will not be a political settlement in Vietnam if the United States continues to pour money into the military operation.

While the White House was in a mood to make some cuts in the defense budget, a powerful coalition of Republican and Conservative Democrats rejected any reduction of troop levels abroad or of funds for specific programs.

Amendment Loses

An amendment by the majority leader, Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., to reduce troops levels overseas by 100,000 men during an 18-month period was rejected by 163 to 240. Rep. O'Neill's amendment would have left it up to the secretary of defense to decide where the troop cuts should be made.

Rep. O'Neill argued that it would cost $22 billion next year to maintain the 435,000 troops stationed on foreign soil. He said bringing 100,000 troops home would save more than $1 billion.

But opponents of the troop cut argued that it would weaken the allied position in the mutual ar balanced force reduction tal now going on in Vienna with t Warsaw Pact nations. Rep. H bert read a telegram from Se retary of State Henry Kissing which said a unilateral reducti of U.S. troops in Europe at th time "would be useful to no o but the Soviets."

Forces in Asia

If the 100,000 were withdra from Asia, Mr. Kissinger said, would virtually deplete tro strength in Japan, Okinawa a the Philippines and leave t United States "totally depender on the Seventh Fleet in that ar

The House also defeated, 309 94, an amendment by Rep. O Pike, D-N.Y., to cut out funds the B-1 supersonic bomber. said costs for the bomber had creased in the last year by $ billion, or $300 million a mon and that one plane formerly c $70 million but would now c $150 million.

Rep. Pike would have delel all of the $499 million request for continued development of t bomber.

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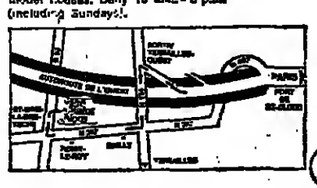

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India, Reacting to Criticisms, Rejects War Use of A-Power

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, May 23 (NYT).—India's Defense Minister, Jagjivan Ram, today ruled out the use of nuclear military weapons and said that the nation would develop its new technology solely for peaceful purposes."

The minister said that Pakistan was "overreacting" to India's first nuclear blast and expressed the hope that the underground test Saturday would not damage relations with the United States and China.

Official sources revealed today that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has written to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan assuring him of India's peaceful intentions.

Mrs. Gandhi was reported to have told Mr. Bhutto that his apprehensions about India's acquiring nuclear weapons or threatening Pakistan were "completely unfounded."

In an interview, Mr. Ram expressed surprise at the "adverse comments" of several nations as well as American and European newspapers. "Why should there be this kind of reaction?" he asked. "We are doing this for peaceful purposes and not for military uses."

"The armed forces know this is not for their use," he said. "It is only for peaceful uses, for mining, for oil prospecting, for finding underground water. It is for scientific and technological knowledge."

Asked about reports here that the underground test was timed by Mrs. Gandhi to lift the morale and confidence of a troubled nation, Mr. Ram broke into a laugh. "It's all humbug," he said.

The defense minister said that the Pakistani government was acting "in the extreme" because of India's 10-kiloton to 15-kiloton test. "I don't see any justification for what they're saying," he observed.

Pakistan has said that the Indian test was "nuclear blackmail" and a threat to the nation's security. The Pakistanis say that they will ask the United States for nuclear protection.

Asked when the government had made the decision to carry out the nuclear explosion, Mr. Ram replied: "Scientists were asked to examine it in 1971. The members of Parliament attached to the Atomic Energy Department—the parliamentary consultative committee—had urged the prime minister to expedite efforts to use nuclear energy for blasting mines and other engineering projects."

Mr. Ram brushed aside questions, however, on when the government actually decided to set off the underground blast. "Our scientists were engaged in it and it was not good to prevent them from carrying out the test," he said.

The defense minister rejected criticisms that India was spending money on nuclear energy at a time when the impoverished nation was immersed in food scarcities and requests for aid.

"Nuclear technology will assist our economy, will prove a benefit to us," he said.

India spent about $173 million on atomic energy in the last five years, and is set to spend about $16 million in the next five years. There were unconfirmed reports yesterday that the cost of Saturday's test in the Rajasthan Desert was about $3 million.

Asked about the reaction of Indian peasants to the nuclear breakthrough, Mr. Ram replied: "It does affect them. A poor man takes pride in a nation's prestige."

CENTO Sees Factor

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI).—The Central Treaty Organization made up of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, Britain and the United States yesterday issued a communiqué saying that India's nuclear test had "introduced a new factor with world and regional implications."

Protest Urged

TOKYO, May 23 (Reuters).—Japan's lower house today unanimously called for a stern protest to India over its recent underground nuclear test.

Peking Reports New Variation On Streaking

PEKING, May 23 (Reuters).—An African student has streaked from Peking center to the airport—a distance of 16 miles—on a bicycle, according to reliable sources here.

They said the student set off on the trip to the airport fully clothed and perhaps slightly drunk. On the way he discarded his clothing piece by piece—and wheeled up to the airport terminal naked.

The stunned airport staff returned the man—still naked—to his dormitory in a hastily summoned car, and some time later another car arrived with his clothes.

Soviet Dissidents Paper Devoted to Plight of Tatars

MOSCOW, May 23 (AP).—Demonstrating their determination to keep the clandestine Chronicle of Current Events alive, Russian dissidents yesterday circulated the 31st issue, marking the 30th anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean Tatars.

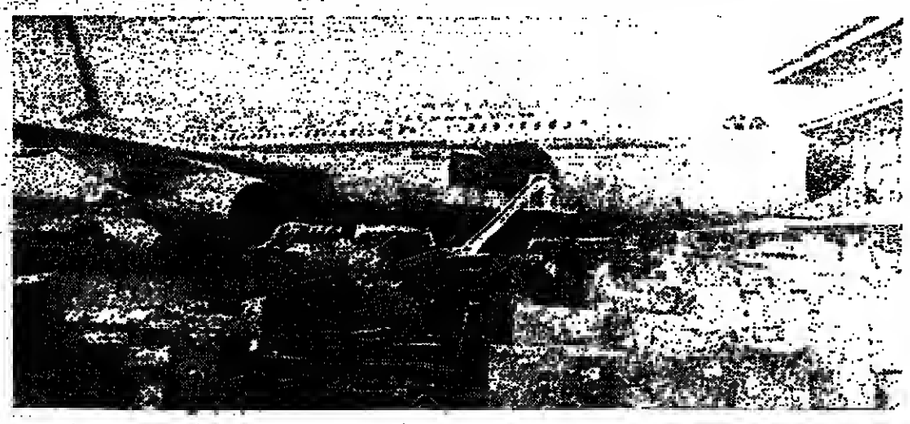
The latest number, dated May 18, is the fourth to appear in two weeks after an 18-month hiatus when the Chronicle's generally anonymous authors, contributors and distributors were the target of a nationwide operation by the secret police.

Unlike previous issues, Chronicle No. 31 is devoted to a single topic: The plight of the thousands of Tatars exiled to the wastelands of Central Asia by Stalin's police on the night of May 18-19, 1944. Stalin claimed that the Tatars had collaborated with the Nazis.

Despite their official rehabilitation in 1967, the Tatars have been denied permission to return to the Crimea. They have since become one of the most persistent of many ethnic groups in this country demanding the right to live where they choose.

[illegible]st All-Plastic Warship

KARLSKRONA, Sweden, May [illegible] (Reuters).—The world's first all-plastic warship—the mine-sweeper Viksten—has been launched in the state shipyard here and will be delivered to the navy next month, it was announced today.



Big Step in European Cooperation

Airbus Makes Debut, on Paris-London Route

By Alan Tillier

PARIS, May 23 (IHT).—There were 251 passengers on Air France Flight No. 810 from Orly to London Heathrow Airport today, but it was as if 14,000 Europeans were going along, too.

The flight, the first commercial hop of the A-300B2 Airbus, represented the successful conclusion of one of Europe's most ambitious technological joint efforts.

The 14,000 workers, from the aircraft industries of five countries, had colaborated for almost five years to produce the Airbus, which made the midday cross-Channel hop on Europe's busiest airlane. The route is traveled by 1.6 million passengers a year.

The Airbus is a wide-bodied, medium-range jet on which $800 million in development costs was spent.

The twin-engined airliner is comfortable and quiet. Perhaps most important for Europe's intercity businessmen, the jet has been designed to allow medium-sized suitcases in the cabin, thus doing away with the surreptitious carrying of oversized "hand luggage."

Comments by passengers after Flight No. 810 touched down were favorable. Mentioned were the ample leg room and the low noise level. Mia Dowdall Brown of the British high commissioner's office in New Delhi said the flight was "fabulous, just like a 747."

The plane has a French nose, a West German center-fuselage section, British wings, Dutch wing flaps, and the tail is partly Spanish-made.

The parts, manufactured by Aérospatiale of France, Deutsche Airbus of West Germany, Fokker-VFW of the Netherlands, Hawker-Siddeley Group, Ltd., of Britain and Construciones Aeronauticas, S.A., of Spain, were sent to France for assembly.

Initially, Airbus parts were shipped to France by road and rail. The purchase of a huge U.S.-made Super Guppy cargo plane enabled the airlifting of components made in Manchester, England; Hamburg; Bremen, West Germany; Munich; Seville, Spain; Nantes, France, and Saint-Nazaire, France.

The preliminary assembly of the central part of the fuselage was done at Saint-Nazaire and the final assembly at Aérospatiale's main line at Toulouse, where the Concorde also is assembled.

The Toulouse work force became increasingly international as the plane took shape. French airframe workers were joined by a large contingent from Hamburg, Hawker-Siddeley technicians and specialists from the Netherlands and Spain.

Intensive audio-visual courses helped overcome language barriers. The whole project was supervised by an essentially Franco-German management team of the supranational corporation, Airbus Industrie. Most of the development capital was put up by the French and West German governments.

The inspiration for the plane was that of Henri Ziegler, longtime head of France's largest aircraft manufacturer, Sud-Aviation, makers of the Caravelle jet. Sud-Aviation was taken over by nationalized Aérospatiale. Mr. Ziegler, who heads Airbus Industrie, said last night:

"Our success in building Airbus from scratch in under five years stems from realization that it is disastrous to try and build aircraft by committee." He praised centralized management and clearly defined areas of responsibility.

The project director is Frenchman Roger Beteille.

A former Hawker-Siddeley executive said of Mr. Ziegler: "He never lost his temper and he really got things done. He brought out the best in everyone and helped create an atmosphere in which all five nationalities made sure that their national part was on time and on cost."

The question remains whether the Airbus will be a commercial success in addition to a technological one. So far there are 47 firm orders and options.

Six orders were placed by Air France, 3 by Lufthansa, 4 by Iberia, one each for Swiss and Belgian charter companies, and 2 just last week by Thai Airways International, making 17. This week, an Airbus was engaged in a Far Eastern sales tour and it is likely that Korean Air Lines will take 6.

A Brazilian airline is also expected to take two.

Air France has options for ten *Lufthansa for 2, Iberia for 3* and a Danish charter line, Sterling, for 3.

There is a financing problem to be overcome before sales can reach 300—the break-even point. The financing is in the hands of a group of banks headed by Crédit Lyonnais, the Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur and the West German Dresdner Bank.

A French aircraft-industry source commented: "We could have sold 100 Airbuses by now if we had the American Ex-Im Bank behind us."

Mr. Ziegler said: "The financing is more complex than for American companies like Boeing, Douglas and Lockheed. There is no centralized Ex-Im type of bank in Europe, but some headway is being made in arranging buyers' credit."

Another question concerns the attitude of British Airways, which has ordered American Lockheed Tri-Stars *because of their Rolls* Royce engines (the Airbus has General Electric turbo fans).

It is hoped that a more powerful version of the Rolls Royce RB-211 engine now being developed can be used by the Airbus and so win major British orders.

Mr. Ziegler and his team are working on designs for a 200-seat RB-211-powered Airbus, part of his policy to make the Airbus flexible. Seating can be increased in the charter version to 345.

Its makers claim it is not only the quietest of the big jets, but also that its fuel consumption is 25 percent lower than other medium-range carriers. At $15 million, Airbus is a few million dollars cheaper than the Tri-Star.

In addition to the twice daily Paris-London run, Air France plans to introduce the Airbus on the Paris-Nice route starting June 15 and the Paris-Marseilles-Algiers run later next month.

J. Weinberger, 92, Dies, a Founder Of Arizona State

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 23 (AP).—Jacob Weinberger, 92, one of the nation's oldest judges and the last surviving founder of the state of Arizona, died Monday.

Mr. Weinberger was a native of Czechoslovakia. He was a 28-year-old lawyer in 1910 when he and other delegates met in Phoenix to draft a constitution for Arizona, which became the 48th state in 1912.

Mr. Weinberger came to San Diego in 1911. He was named a federal judge by President Harry Truman in 1946. He ceased full-time practice in 1958 but remained active as a senior judge.

James Joyce

LOS ANGELES, May 23 (AP).—James Joyce, 53, a singer-arranger for movies and television programs and choral arranger-director for the King Sisters and the King family for many years, died Friday.

Mr. Joyce worked regularly with such entertainers as Frank Sinatra and his daughter, Nancy, as well as with Nelson Riddle, Ray Coniff and Kay Starr.

Ernie White

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 23 (UPI).—Ernie White, 57, who pitched a shutout for the St. Louis Cardinals in the 1942 World Series against the New York Yankees, died yesterday.

DeFreeze, 28, Leader of SLA, Buried in Ohio

CLEVELAND, May 23 (AP).—Donald DeFreeze, the self-proclaimed general field marshal of the Symbionese Liberation Army, was buried today, six days after his death in a police assault on an SLA hideout in Los Angeles.

An estimated 500 persons, a small number of whites among them, gathered in a funeral home chapel for the services while 200 more waited outside. About 150 persons, including DeFreeze's mother and former wife, accompanied the body to Highland Park Cemetery.

DeFreeze, 28, who called himself "Cinque" in the taped "communiques" issued by the captors of Patricia Hearst, was eulogized as a revolutionary by his brother during the brief funeral services at the funeral home in predominantly black East Cleveland.

A man attending the funeral, who asked not to be named, said the turnout was "a show of unity in the black community for a man who had given his life for a cause that he believed in."

World Amnesty Asked by Pope to Mark 'Holy Year'

VATICAN CITY, May 23 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI today called for a selective amnesty of political and other prisoners next year, which the Catholic Church is celebrating as a "holy year."

In a papal bull—the most solemn form of papal pronouncement—the 76-year-old Pope declared:

"We should like to express the humble and sincere desire that in this present holy year, too, in accordance with the tradition of previous jubilees, the proper authorities of the different nations should consider the possibility of wisely granting an amnesty to prisoners."

This would be "a witness to clemency and equity, especially to those who have given sufficient proof of moral and civic rehabilitation or who may have been caught up in political and social upheavals too immense for them to be held fully responsible," he added.

Paris Memorial Service

PARIS, May 23 (IHT).—The 57th annual Memorial Day service, in memory of the dead of the two world wars and in united prayer for world peace, will be held at 11 a.m. Monday in the American Cathedral, 23 Avenue George V, Paris.

Review Prints Excerpted Section

Novel Praising Stalin Appears in Moscow

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, [illegible] (UPI).—A new novel [illegible] containing [illegible] of Joseph Stalin has appeared here [illegible] to a "[illegible] praise [illegible]

[illegible] Stalinist [illegible] to appear here [illegible] of the Bolsheviks [illegible] shortcomings by [illegible] Nikita Khrushchev [illegible] attacked Stalin in the 1956 and 1961 [illegible]

The novel, called "W[illegible]," was written by Lev Sidnyuk, a political [illegible] who [illegible] in 1950. [illegible] published in December 1970.

Although [illegible] apparently more [illegible] than [illegible] of the [illegible] Soviet [illegible] from Mr. Khrushchev's [illegible] Stalinism [illegible] and preventing the [illegible] of any directly anti-Stalinist writing.

The point [illegible] in the new volume, part of which appears in the May issue of Young Guards magazine, is fuller [illegible] ever. The author's sympathy for the dictator [illegible] perhaps 10 million Soviet citizens were killed [illegible] in his extensive [illegible] of rationality, which Mr. Sidnyuk tries to explain sympathetically.

The main message of the published fragment was that Stalin should not be blamed for the early disasters of June and July 1941, after the Nazis had attacked the Soviet Union.

Ignoring documented history, including the published memoirs of many Soviet officers who fought against the Germans in those first weeks of war, Mr. Sidnyuk writes as though Stalin quickly admitted to the failure of his diplomatic efforts to prevent war with Germany and immediately assumed control of the Soviet war effort.

In the final volume of "War," Mr. Sidnyuk acknowledged that Stalin miscalculated in thinking that Hitler could be persuaded not to attack the Soviet Union. That acknowledgement is not repeated in the new book.

Mr. Sidnyuk blames the disastrous losses of the first days of the war largely on Gen. D.G. Pavlov, commander of the western Ukrainian front, who was shot that July as a traitor. In early discussions of war strategy in Moscow, Stalin is pictured as thoughtful and incisive, whereas the memoirs of Soviet generals insist that Moscow's leadership was in utter disarray at the beginning of the war.

Mr. Sidnyuk devotes two different passages to sympathetic elaboration of Stalin's personality. In one, he describes a discussion between Stalin and a "German anti-Fascist writer" who asks the dictator why it is necessary to display his portrait everywhere.

"In jest," Stalin replies: "What can I do? Peasants are like that. When they love, they love intensely. When they hate, they go to the barricades."

Then he explains that he sees the portrait as symbolic of the nation's efforts "for those ideas for which Stalin struggles, at Lenin's behest."

The German says that is understandable but sometimes the use of Stalin's portrait has gone too far. For example, he had seen Stalin's face outside an exhibition of Rembrandt paintings.

"Is it really there?" Stalin asked and he became gloomy. "Fools. Among the intelligentsia there are people who didn't join our ranks right away. Some of them try to prove their devotion to Soviet power with double zeal."

In another passage Mr. Sidnyuk reverts to the reverential prose of Stalin's own era to describe the dictator sitting at his desk, drafting his first wartime speech to the nation while gazing at a portrait of himself:

"Yes, in the picture he breathed with immortality. Stalin himself thought that was just how he looked when he sat at his desk with a pen in his hand, writing, looking into the recesses of his own knowledge, freely and generously guiding obedient thoughts, giving them energy, determining new basic principles and connections between comprehensive scientific ideas and practical realities."

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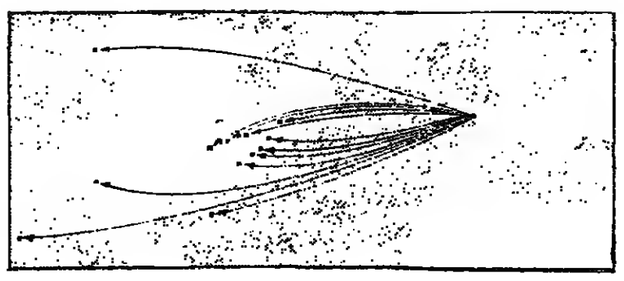


British airways
BEA AND BOAC TOGETHER

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Friday, May 24, 1974 *

Watergate: Unhappy Anniversary

The President has an odd way of celebrating Watergate anniversaries. Wednesday marked the passage of one full year since Mr. Nixon issued his compendious statement of May 22, 1973, promising to make available all relevant information on the complex of scandals that go by the name of Watergate. He chose to commemorate the occasion by informing the House Judiciary Committee, which is conducting impeachment hearings and which has—if anything—a larger and stronger claim on relevant evidence than the other bodies of inquiry do, that he would decline to produce any further Watergate tapes requested or subpoenaed by it. The full story of Watergate and of his own involvement in it, Mr. Nixon advised the committee, reposes in the White House materials already in the committee's hands.

In more ways than one, that is an interesting assertion. It not only confirms that the President is prepared to defy the committee's requests for material it deems necessary to conducting its inquiry. It also confirms that there is no better documentary case for Mr. Nixon to make concerning his own role in the cover-up than that which can be made (if it can) from the highly incriminating documents and tapes now in the committee's possession. May 22, 1974, was a bleak day for those who still held out hope that somewhere, somehow, the President could come forward with persuasive exculpatory evidence. Apparently there is none.

* * *

Although we believe that Mr. Nixon's outright defiance of Congress in this matter is as unconstitutional as it is unwise, it does occur to us that he has a point in his assertion that more than enough is now known for the committee to act—never mind that it isn't the point he was seeking to make. For the plain fact is that both the magnitude of the shocks and revelations of the past year and the complicated legal disputes the President has promoted and prolonged with Congress and the courts have combined to distract people from what they already know. They have given the whole sorry affair the aspect of a continuing, if not interminable, Grade B thriller, as distinct from the aspect of a body of confirmed information which is, in itself, more than sufficient to require a public response. The question, in other words, is not so much "What is going to happen next?" or "What will we learn about tomorrow?" but rather, "What do we already know?"

Think about it: We know plenty.

We know that the President's best defense throughout—and it is a terrible defense—is that he so mismanaged the conduct of his office that he was unaware that his aides were authorizing common burglaries, were forging State Department cables, were perjuring themselves before federal prosecutors and grand juries, were paying blackmail money to criminals to buy silence about the White House's own involvement in their crimes, were systematically seeking to politicize and pervert the allegedly apolitical agencies of government (the CIA, the IRS, the FBI, among others) for the sake of wreaking personal vengeance on institutions and individuals they considered enemies.

We know that the President, on the eve of the sentencing of the originally convicted Watergate conspirators, learned that their trial had been skewed by perjured testimony and failed to so inform the judge.

We know that the President has repeatedly and systematically misled the American public in his statements "from the heart" on this matter, telling them things he knew to be untrue.

We know that six of his former aides have been sentenced to terms in federal penitentiaries.

We know that his appointees have conspired to destroy evidence in criminal cases.

We know that the man he twice selected to be his Vice-President has been convicted of a felony, forced to resign office and disbarred from the practice of law.

We know that the President—a great scourge of "welfare cheating"—was found to be almost half a million dollars light on his federal income tax.

We know that indictments are now outstanding and trials awaited for his closest White House associates and onetime most powerful deputies for a series of alleged criminal acts. We know that he has, while claiming all the protections and safeguards accorded an ordinary citizen in trouble with the law, simultaneously and shamelessly utilized the great and unique powers of the presidency not only to argue his own case (falsely) but to protect himself from scrutiny by the Congress or the courts. He declines to honor subpoenas. He fires the special prosecutor he has promised to give full rein when that prosecutor appears to be getting warm. And now he tells us, in the course of telling the House Judiciary Committee, that he is only doing these recalcitrant things to protect "future" presidents. We think the evidence is overwhelming that he is, on the contrary, trying only to protect this one.

* * *

Presumably the members of the House Judiciary Committee and those legislators outside the committee who have authorized its inquiry will seek some further action on the materials Mr. Nixon has now declined to furnish. And presumably, too, his defiance of the committee will be added to the list of Constitution-bending offenses for which he, as President, is responsible. But we would hope that the committee would not permit itself to be drawn into a prolonged and diverting dispute over the production of this evidence to the exclusion of its responsibility to continue and conclude its inquiry as quickly and carefully as possible. The American people know plenty—and the members of the House Judiciary Committee know even more. A variety of charges against Mr. Agnew were never fully adjudicated because he preferred that they not be, and the same may be true of certain of the charges against Mr. Nixon because he too has now indicated that he will not risk orderly and complete adjudication in a single body that is empowered to consider his case—namely, the United States Congress. Mr. Agnew copped a plea. Mr. Nixon is merely refusing, in the name of his office—or what remains of it—to let the full information come to light.

People have been, in our view, exceptionally patient so far, and that is especially true of the legislators themselves. And they have also been exceptionally judicious and restrained. But it seems to us that, by this latest act of evasion and contempt, the President has released everyone from the injunction against drawing inferences from his refusal to produce subpoenaed evidence. And if he will not cooperate—so be it: The House will have to proceed without him on the basis of what it now knows.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

17th-Century Ulster

Militant sectarianism, which British Prime Minister Wilson has rightly described as something "out of the 17th century," once more threatens to engulf Northern Ireland in bloody strife.

This time it is the hard-line Protestants who are attempting to turn back the clock in Ulster through a general strike. Their aim is to reverse the hopeful healing process that was initiated last year when moderate Protestant and Catholic leaders agreed to share power in Belfast and to open a new era of cooperation with the neighboring Irish Republic through an All-Ireland Council.

In the face of this potentially devastating challenge, the British government has no alternative but to stand fast behind the compromise agreement it helped to promote after years of bloodshed and laborious negotiation.

To yield to the Protestant extremists' demands would be to play directly into the hands of the equally extreme Catholic lunatic fringe, and to sacrifice the hard-won confidence of the substantial Catholic minority in Ulster who, alongside the Protestant moderates, are ready to accept the compromise. It would be to surrender the province to the tyranny of bigotry once again from both extremes and to almost certain civil war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israeli-Syrian Negotiations

What is surprising, and in a sense encouraging, is that the [Israeli-Syrian] negotiations should have been so little affected by the appalling drama at Maalot last week, which appeared calculated to upset it, and also by the savage Israeli reprisals against Lebanon which, though not perhaps on the same level of cynical and amoral cruelty, have nonetheless resulted in many more deaths than the Maalot tragedy itself and have probably sown the seeds of terrorism in the minds of yet more Palestinian refugees.

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

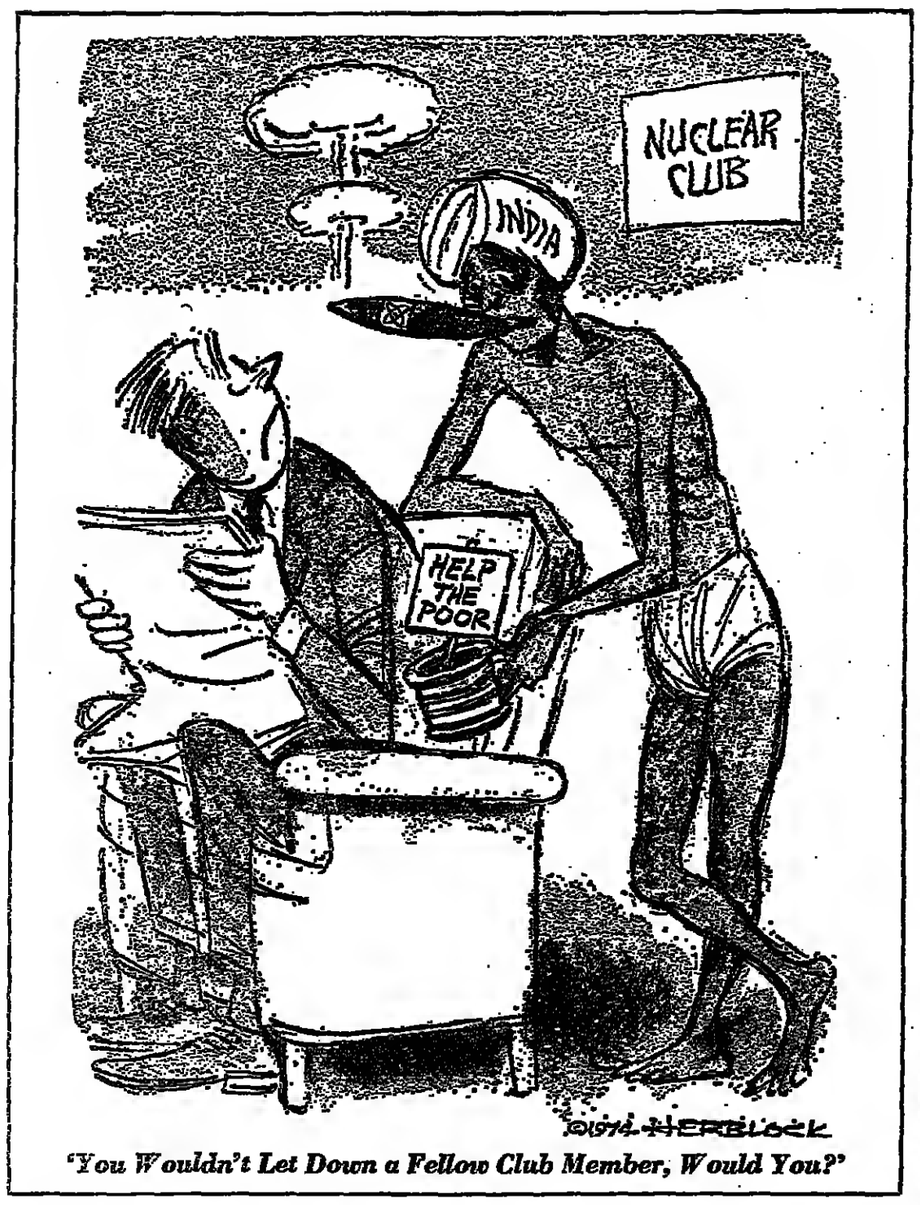
May 24, 1899

NEW YORK—In view of the tremendous preparations which are being made to welcome Adm. Dewey home, a telegram from Hong Kong to the effect that he is too ill to attend Queen Victoria's birthday dinner there comes as a decided damper. It is known that the admiral, though by no means an invalid, has suffered more or less from intestinal ailments he contracted in the Philippines and has to pay special regard to his diet.

Fifty Years Ago

May 24, 1924

CHICAGO—Kidnappers who made away with Robert Franks, 14-year-old son of Joseph Franks, watchmaker and one of the city's wealthiest men, have killed the boy and stuffed his body into a culvert near a swamp because they believed the police were on their trail. The kidnappers took the boy as he was leaving a private school for home and hurried him away in a motor car. His skull had been crushed, police said.



'You Wouldn't Let Down a Fellow Club Member, Would You?'

Message From Mr. Jaworski

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—In writing to the Senate Judiciary Committee about the latest White House attempt to obstruct his work, Leon Jaworski reminded us that the impeachment inquiry is not the only threat to President Nixon. The work of the special prosecutor's office remains highly significant, and beyond that there is particular symbolism in the person of Jaworski.

What stimulated his letter was an argument by James St. Clair, the President's counsel, against production of 64 tapes subpoenaed for the Watergate trials. St. Clair claimed that the special prosecutor had no right at all to sue Nixon for evidence, because he is a subordinate of the President's in the executive branch and has no independent legal standing.

That argument was discussed in the White House last fall as a possible defense against the original tapes subpoena by Archibald Cox. But it was never advanced in court then, perhaps because it seemed a politically risky stance or because the then-attorney general, Elliot Richardson, objected.

Desperation

It is a fair sign of Nixon's legal desperation that his lawyer made the argument now. For the independent position of the special prosecutor, including his right to seek White House evidence by judicial process, is if anything clearer now than it was last fall. The uproar over the firing of Cox forced the President to give assurances to Jaworski in terms of personal undertakings, commitments to Congress and official regulations.

Judge John Sirica recited that history in rejecting the St. Clair argument as a "nullity." Nor is the argument likely to fare any better on appeal. Judges are too practical to take seriously the Alice-in-Wonderland notion that Jaworski has been assured a "right" to sue but not to win. In any event, the idea that the executive branch can speak with only one voice in the courts has long since been dispelled.

Why, then, did the White House make the argument? Nixon's position these days has been compared to Mr. Micawber's, hoping that if he hangs on long enough, something will turn up. In this case, he must hope to play the appeal process so that it carries him over the summer—in the courts and in the impeachment proceeding.

St. Clair has indicated that he will take the Jaworski subpoena to the Supreme Court, which is due to recess for the summer next month. In the ordinary course of things, it would not consider this case before October. Then St. Clair might well argue that the House Judiciary Committee ought to wait and see what the Supreme Court says about executive privilege, however different the setting of the issue.

Jaworski can be expected to move for urgent Supreme Court action, perhaps by the seldom-used procedure of asking the justices to grant review before judgment in the Court of Appeals. He can argue that expedited consideration is the only way to prevent further long delays in the Watergate trials. And there is not much purpose in consideration by the Court of Appeals, which rejected the Nixon claims on executive privilege in the earlier tapes case.

This is not the only trouble that Jaworski has had at the White House. Ever since the public fury over the October massacre died down, he has encountered delay, evasion, obstruction; he has not even had the ordinary civilities expected between counsel on opposing sides of a case. In the face of such attitudes he has plugged on, keeping attention focused on a problem that is at the heart of the impeachment process as well as the prosecution: The problem of getting the facts from Nixon.

In light of that record, a word has to be said about Leon Jaworski. When he took the job, many doubted that he could do it. Some wanted a special prosecutor appointed by the courts. Jaworski's appearance of independence seemed compromised by the fact that he had been the administration's choice. I shared those doubts. I was wrong.

Devotion to Duty

Over these months Jaworski has come to symbolize devotion to duty and to law. The legal profession ought to be extremely grateful for that, after what Watergate has done to its reputation. Of course, this White House is not grateful; it inevitably turns on any public servant who does his job in terms of the public interest instead of Nixon's. But Jaworski has shown us that a prosecutor should be a lawyer, not a soldier.

Hardly anyone has noticed one of the hardest things he successfully did: maintained secrecy on the tapes that he had for months before the President published edited transcripts. There was not one leak, from that large office, despite the sordid character of what was on the tapes. The White House, by contrast, was busy trying to push out its laundered versions through senators and others.

Leon Jaworski is the more significant because everyone knows he began this role with no personal ideological bias against Nixon. He was a trial lawyer from Texas, a leader of the establishment bar, a man with a deeply respectful view of the American presidency. First-hand experience has evidently taught him that the values most gravely wounded by this President are those of the true conservative: law, honor, country. Conservatives will note what Jaworski's steadfast lawyer's position quietly conveys: that Richard Nixon cannot afford the truth.

On the Ashes of Maalot

By Peter Grose

NEW YORK—In the space of shortly more than a week, the emotions of those concerned with making peace between Arabs and Israelis have gyrated from grief to fury to futility to something on the way to euphoria. The sense of futility grew from the terror and violence of Maalot and Lebanon—just at a moment when Israel and Syria, that most intransigent of the neighboring Arab states, seemed on the verge of a far-reaching security accord.

On Saturday came a sudden revival of hope. The leaders of Syria and Israel alike obviously perceived their national interests in reaching an agreement, transcending the passions and frustrations of a tense moment. They signalled readiness to act on these perceptions—however unpopular any accommodation may prove to be among extremists on both sides.

The disengagement agreement that Secretary of State Kissinger is now piecing together between Jerusalem and Damascus is likely to be far more firmly based than it might otherwise have been, for having been completed on the ashes of Maalot. If the interests in reaching the accommodation were so great as to permit emotional peoples to rise above one of the starkest flares of hatred that the area has seen, then there might—just might—be something durable on which a generation can build a peace after all.

Against the long record of dashed expectations, there is no need to belabor the point that a military disengagement on the Golan Heights is not peace. But bad news and suspicions are so endemic to the Middle East that it would be equally muddling to dismiss Syrian-Israeli disengagement as merely a modest first step. It would be a very large first step.

The accord, once concluded, can be taken as firm repudiation of the old Arab ideology that forbade any notice to be taken that a Zionist state exists in the Middle East. If there are not good relations between Israel and the Arabs, there are at least relations—mutual undertakings, joint ventures in however limited a sphere. A growing acceptance of the fact of Israel has been detected among Arab thinkers ever since 1967; now that acceptance is being codified in a formal agreement.

In this context, Syria is far more significant than Egypt. President Sadat has already negotiated a disengagement accord with Israel, but Egyptian credentials among many Arabs, certainly the more radical parties, are increasingly suspect, along with the other right-wing and monarchist Arab regimes. Syria, by contrast, has impeccably Arab, impeccably radical, credentials, as the cauldron of Arab nationalism nearly a century ago and as the most ideologically hostile of Israel's neighbors.

The Syrian accord will be almost as important to President Sadat's security as to Israel's, for the last four months have caught the Egyptian leader in a dangerously exposed position. As long as only one Arab government had found the way to grant long-withheld recognition to Israel, that government had to be considered vulnerable to reprisals from extremists around the Arab world. Now Mr. Sadat's calculated risks of last January seem to be receiving an impressive endorsement from a Syrian Baathist; the politics of accommodation has ceased to be unthinkable for any Arab leader who fancied staying in power, and alive.

Another side effect of a Syrian-Israeli agreement could lead to a shift in the global diplomacy of the Middle East. Last December, at the opening of the ceremonial Geneva conference on the Middle East, the Soviet and Israeli foreign ministers met for the first time in more than six years. Andrei A. Gromyko informed Abba Eban that Moscow hoped to resume diplomatic relations with Israel at the first sign of significant diplomatic progress.

The Israelis were disappointed that Moscow seemed unable to consider the Egyptian disengagement of January as "significant progress," but anticipate that a second agreement, concluded formally at the Geneva conference with Soviet participation, could provide the pretext to end the nearly seven years of diplomatic rupture between Israel and the Soviet Union. Resumption of diplomatic relations would not necessarily make for much cordiality. But it would resolve a long-term asymmetry in Israel's world role, and could be of specific benefit in matters involving Soviet Jews.

Against the grief and human tragedy with which this past week began, the most immediately heartening aspect of an Israeli-Syrian accord would be the crushing blow it would deliver to fanatic terrorist designs. A lunatic fringe, posing fraudulently as representatives of the Palestinian people, has sought above all to disrupt any diplomatic progress that would tend to legitimatize the Israeli state; a shocked world has seen the lengths to which these gangsters will go. Now, it seems, their purpose is frustrated. A formal truce and disengagement agreement between Israel and Syria would be as worthy a monument as could be conceived to the memories of the dead in Maalot and Lebanon.

A Critical Analysis

U.S. Defense Budget. Some New Rationales

By Sanford Gottlieb

WASHINGTON.—Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger is trying to convince Congress to fund the biggest military budget in U.S. history. His approach blends hoary cold-war assumptions with new and sophisticated rationales.

He wrote in the fiscal 1975 annual Defense Department report: "The United States today, as opposed to the period before 1945, bears the principal burden of maintaining the worldwide military equilibrium which is the foundation for the security and the survival of the free world. This is not a role we have welcomed; it is a role that historical necessity has thrust upon us . . . There is nobody else to pick up the torch."

The new rationales, mixing some truth with much else, include these: "Defense" is only 29 percent of the federal budget and 6 percent of the gross national product. There are higher costs because of the volunteer Army. The military budget barely keeps up with inflation. The United States cannot afford to stand by idly while the Russians expand their strategic arsenal.

Several Packages

Before an examination of these rationales, there should be scrutiny of the form and size of the administration's request. It comes in several packages, masking the full extent of the authorization sought for fiscal 1975, which begins July 1. The Pentagon is seeking $92.9 billion in "obligational authority"—funds to be spent in fiscal 1975 plus some down payments on planned weapons systems—as well as $6.2 billion in supplemental funds for the current 1974 fiscal year.

Approving a separate supplement to last year's budget makes fiscal 1974's share look bigger, fiscal 1975's smaller.

Sen. John C. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, was not fooled. On Feb. 5, he said that "the sum of these two requests is $99.1 billion," and that "this sum compares to $80.2 billion," which was "appropriated for the Department of Defense last year for fiscal year 1974."

When the Atomic Energy Commission's weapons program is added to this sum, it breaks the $100-billion barrier. The size of this request is unprecedented in war or peace.

The government's bookkeeping system was changed in 1968. Before then, the federal budget was composed of the total expenditures of the executive agencies. Since then, the budget has also included expenditures from such sources as social security, the highway trust fund and railroad retirement. As a result, largely because of higher social security payments, federal outlays have increased 23 percent in two years. With a bigger "pie," the slice for "defense" looks relatively smaller even when it sets a record.

The important point about the trust funds is that Congress cannot dip into them for other purposes. When the federal budget is recalculated along pre-1968 lines the figures look very different: 40 percent for the military, plus another 19 percent for the costs of past wars—veterans payments and interest on the national debt. This total of 59 percent is the same for fiscal 1975 as fiscal 1974. The balance of 41 percent is what Congress might hope to control for such programs as education, health, environment, energy, and agriculture—or return to the taxpayer in tax cuts.

As for the gross national product, the decline in the military's share reflects only a growing national economy; in absolute terms the military budget has been steadily rising. More domestic appliances and buildings need not be matched by more missiles and bombers. If the economy expands during a period of relative international calm, why shouldn't the military's share decline?

Military pay has risen considerably in recent years, but now because of the volunteer Army. The key decision to make military pay comparable to civilian wages, by linking it to civil-service grades, was made in 1967, six years before the end of the draft. The goal was equity, not a volunteer force.

Ensuing pay raises helped close the gap between military and civilian incomes even before the ending of the Vietnam war and the draft.

Military-personnel costs are indeed swollen, now consuming 56 percent of the "defense" dollar. A major factor, which the Pentagon fails to cite, is the top-heavy command structure. There are today more senior officers commanding 2.3 million men and women than there were during World War II commanding 12 million—the consequence of years of vested career interests, not of the fledgling volunteer Army.

The ranks of Pentagon civilians are also swollen, with almost one for every two in uniform, at an annual cost of $17 billion.

A staff study by the Joint Congressional Economic Committee estimates that military budget requests are up 3 percent over last year after allowing for wage and price increases, including fuel costs. Moreover, military spending is a prime source of inflation, pumping large sums of money into the economy without producing goods and services the public can buy.

Warhead Issue

Exactly one line in Mr. Schlesinger's 237-page annual report is devoted to the statistic that Robert S. McNamara saw in 196[illegible] as the "most meaningful and realistic measurement of nuclear capability": the number of separate nuclear warheads. That line reveals that in mid-1973 the United States had 6,784 strategic warheads, the Soviet Union 2,200. By mid-1974, the United States will have 7,940, the Soviet Union 2,600. Each warhead can destroy a city. We will soon have 3[illegible] warheads for each of the Soviet Union's 219 major cities, not counting thousands of tactical nuclear weapons. This is overkill.

But Mr. Schlesinger is worried. The Russians are testing four new missiles with big payloads. Six years after the United States they are expected to start fitting independently targeted multiple warheads on their missiles. At some future point, Mr. Schlesinger says, they could have 7,000 powerful warheads with which to threaten American land-based missiles.

Even if one assumes that the Russians could destroy every American intercontinental ballistic missile in its silo, a single hard-to-locate Poseidon submarine could devastate 160 separate major targets in the Soviet Union. Instead of emulating the Soviets in meaningless buildups, the United States should try to negotiate real reductions in overkill capacity.

Sanford Gottlieb is executive director of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, popularly known as SANE. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Murray M. Weiss
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 1,500,000 F. R.C. Paris No. 73 B 2113. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 28.950 Herald Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
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CANNES FILM FESTIVAL

'Conversation' Rates Its Advance Notices

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 23 (IHT).—Francis Ford Coppola's "The Conversation" is one of the very few films shown during this year's Cannes Festival that deserves its advance reputation.

This U.S. entry is certainly not a great motion picture, but it is a timely and interesting one, absorbing and informative.

"The Conversation" takes place in the reptilian realm of professional eavesdroppers. Coppola began his scenario long before Watergate got into the headlines. His film touches only obliquely on politics, but its impact has been strengthened by recent revelations. We all, it seems, live under the shadow of the hidden microphone.

The narrative focuses not on the victims of surveillance, but on a crack snooper, "the best bugger on the West Coast." Contrary to his custom, he becomes curious about a conversation—that of a young couple in a park—that he has been hired to record. He sniffs a murder in the offing and his conscience awakens.

Coppola has sketched the sleuth, rotten with moral decay, with clarity; the role is played by Gene Hackman with chilling conviction. The case he is investigating is left rather dim in the Pinter manner, the private life of the private eye being the main business of the script. The action develops slowly, perhaps a bit too slowly. The opening scene with the camera descending on San Francisco's Union Square as the voices of the crowd and the street music—heard very faintly at first—become more and more distinct is an especially striking sequence.

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André Brasard's "Once Upon a Time in the East," a made-in-Quebec entry, is a film of unusual quality. It incorporates parts of Michel Tremblay's play, "Les Belles-Sœurs," seen last season in Paris, with excerpts from Tremblay's other plays. The film moves between the home of a middle-class housewife who wins a cargo of trading stamps and invites her friends to a "paste-up" party and a honky-tonk cabaret where female impersonators perform and temperaments clash bitterly. The actors give gripping, intense performances. This is a promising film debut for Brasard, a young and acclaimed theater director.

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Almost every film that has come to Cannes is too long and too wordy. The majority of directors represented, regardless of nationality, do not seem to know when to stop or how to underline their sometimes inviting notions for maximum effect.

"The Nickel Ride of Robert Mulligan" is an example. It is about an underworld fixer who has lost his grip and is notable for Jason Miller's portrayal of the fixes and for the realism in depicting the squalid side of an American city. But this is basically a short story in the manner of Hemingway's "The Killers"—the suspense evaporates from overexposure.

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Masahiro Shiooda's "Himiko," set in ancient Japan, recounts a blood-stained myth of a too-human goddess. The monotony is interrupted only by some ghastly scenes of torture. Arturo Ripstein's "El Santo Oficio" (The Holy Office) concerns the Inquisition in Mexico and its persecution there of Jews who maintain their faith. It is as full of torture as Torquemada but devoid of dramatic action.

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"La Cage aux Ours," directed by Martin Handwerker of Belgium, is another attempt—and an inept one—to say something about the generation gap. The Indian entry, "Garm Hava," directed by M. S. Sathyu, presents the problems of a Moslem family, reluctant to move to Pakistan after India's division. There is material here for a strong social drama but Sathyu's film is defeated by formlessness.

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"La Paloma," directed by Daniel Schmid and seen in the Critics' Week section of the festival, is an over-acted travesty of "La Dame aux Camélias." It begins brightly as a stylized satire and then descends to become a ponderous serio-comic melodrama. "A Bigger Splash," seen in the same section, is an odd documentary about the English painter David Hockney. The photography of his canvases is quite stunning, but the artist's agony over the departure of his boyfriend is wearying, accompanied as it is by interminable conversations with his friends as to whether he should go to New York or California or stay home. Peter Davis's "Hearts and Minds," another critics' choice, aims at evaluating the U.S. policy on Vietnam. It includes interviews with politicians and soldiers and excerpts from newsreels.

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"Mean Streets," rejected by both the festival committee and the Critics' Week officials, appeared among the Directors' Fortnight selections to prove the equal of any of the U.S. films accepted for competition and superior to most of them. Set in New York's Little Italy, it has to do with a young thug whose troubled conscience and affection for an outcast companion lead to his downfall. Another gangster movie? Yes, but one with a difference, thanks to ingenious technique. Martin Scorsese's brilliant direction galvanizes the stale material into a vivid, exciting melodrama. As the slum-bred hoodlum in a Corneillian dilemma, Robert De Niro delivers one of the festival's outstanding characterizations.

* * *

Two TV films invaded the cinema festival's programs. The U.S. intruder, "The Migrants," written by Tennessee Williams, is a sort of minor "Grapes of Wrath" about itinerant farm families in the South. Cloris Leachman delivers a fine performance as the worried mother of a boy who wants to escape the wage-slave camps.

* * *

"Parade," made for Swedish television, has Jacques Tati as its star. He repeats his celebrated cabaret imitations—a 1900 tennis player and his modern counterpart, among them.

Associated Press.

French actress Marie José Nat, her son David Drach and her husband Michel Drach at the festival for "Les Violons du Bal," which Drach directed and in which she plays.

ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 23 (IHT).—This is how reviewers for The New York Times rate new stage productions and films:

"Glamour, Glory and Gold" and **"The Demented Diva"** are "steeped in camp humor," says Howard Thompson. The first, a revival at the Fortune Theater, has the author, Jackie Curtis, playing an ambitious Chicago waitress who achieves Hollywood fame only to drown in the bottle. Says Thompson: "Swiftly, half-mockingly, often hilariously absurd, the play offers a series of vignettes marked by clawing, cunning and sex as a star gets herself born." He praises Ron Link's "nimble" direction and the acting. "The Demented Diva," a mystery murder musical, is a "funny but fumbling put-on," says Thompson. Presented by the Hot Peaches Company at the Peach Pits Theater, the show develops "into a quite intriguing whodunit, with some brightly acid lyrics set to standard popular tunes."

"A Look Back at Each Other," by Paul Pagano, is described by Mel Gussow as "a mixed marriage" being both pro-homosexual and anti-abortion." Directed and produced by Lester Goldman, the play is about Mark (Steve Weiser) a confirmed homosexual, who wants to have a son "in order to make his 'marriage' to his lover, Dan, truly meaningful." The denouement, Gussow says, "is a bad joke, although everything is played, so to speak, straight." The play is at the Masque Theater.

"The Stoolie," with Jackie Mason in the title role, is, like its characters, a loser, says Lawrence Van Gelder. "It is a film with a nice eye for seamy locales, a firm grip on the stuff of which losers are made, a couple of laughs, an interesting cast and one of those fatal lapses in logic that leave audiences squirming."

DANCE IN LONDON

Festival Ballet's Successful, Ambitious Season

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, May 23 (IHT).—With the main section of the Royal Ballet in the United States, its principal rival—London Festival Ballet—is having a very successful and ambitious eight-week season at the London Coliseum. The season, which ends June 8, has included a new two-act ballet, two acquisitions from abroad, revivals of various works which have not been performed by Festival Ballet for several years, and a new ballet which was canceled the day before the premiere after a dispute between the management and the choreographer about whether dancers should appear to strip on stage!

In addition, the season also includes a large number of standard classics, and introduces some new stars. As if all that were not enough, last night the company presented what was in some ways the most interesting event of all, the first revival in England since 1926 of Massine's "Parade."

In 1917, "Parade" seemed almost as revolutionary as the Russian revolution with which it coincided. It combined cubist décor and costumes by Picasso with a score by Satie which included factory sirens and typewriters among its sound effects. Massine, who supervised this revival himself, as he supervised one in New York for the Joffrey Ballet last year, says that he was too young and too inexperienced to do the choreography as it should have been done in 1917. He claims that his present version is a great improvement. Certainly it seems to be different; the ending of the ballet is not at all as it was described in C.W. Beaumont's "Complete Book of Ballets" and the solo for the Chinese conjuror, though conscientiously danced by Kerrison Cooke, scarcely makes the effect it evidently did when it was created by Massine himself.

The most effective dance now is for a pantomime horse, an amusing music-hall stunt with the front half of the horse looking round to see what the back part, played by another man, is doing. But this has little to do with the art of choreography. Carole Hill, as a brash little American girl, was lively and pert, but on the whole this series of little circus numbers now seems pale and slight. The revival has curiosity value, which is appreciated by experts, but little entertainment value. It had only a lukewarm reception, though there was an ovation for Massine, a great survivor whose rather more amusing "Gaieté parisienne" is also in Festival's current repertoire. (A revival of his multi-media "Ode," created in Paris in 1928, might be even more intriguing than "Parade.")

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Festival's new two-act work, on the other hand, is not for approval by serious-minded critics but for the enjoyment of a large, nonspecialist audience. Barry Moreland calls his ballet "The Prodigal Son," which risks thoughts of Balanchine and Prokofiev, to say nothing of the Bible. Actually it is a trendy dance-revue, to popular music by Scott Joplin and others, which takes its hero lightheartedly through the main events of the 20th century, including the two world wars and the Depression. There is a nightclub out of "Cabaret," with Patricia Ruanna as a Dietrich-type siren and Kenn Wells as the shady MC, and Miss Ruanne reappears in the thirties in a huge car, in which she drives off with the hero, whom she rescues from unemployment for a brief interlude of high life. Wells reappears as a comic-opera Hitler (inspired by Chaplin's "The Great Dictator"?), supported by a chorus line of goose-stepping girls. Paul Clarke is dazzling in the title role and seems just as much at home tap-dancing in white tie and tails and high-kicking in tennis shirt and trousers as he does doing ballet pirouettes. The ending of the first act, when he becomes a war hero, does not quite work, nor does the final curtain, when Moreland suddenly remembers the title of the work and stages a meaningless reunion with an aging father. But most of "The Prodigal Son" is fast-moving fun, very much helped by an endless series of quick-changing and amusing sets designed by Michael Annals.

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Paul Clarke, who is ending his first season with Festival after many years of comparative neglect with the Royal Ballet, also scored this week in a revival of Jack Carter's "Witch Boy." This theatrical mixture of square dancing and dramatic mime based on "The Ballad of Barbara Allen" used to provide John Gilpin with one of his biggest successes for Festival Ballet some years ago. Clarke cannot suggest a newborn baby as effectively as Gilpin, and at both the first two performances he was robbed of his highly effective final curtain by a premature blackout of the stage spotlight. (The stage management throughout this season has been lamentable.) but his fey facial makeup suggests that he is no ordinary mortal, his pas de deux with Patricia Ruanne (another recruit from the Royal Ballet) is suitably erotic, and ha conveys all the required terror when ha is lynched by the revivalist preacher and an angry mob. No doubt he will grow further into the part, and be as successful with it as his predecessor.

* * *

Festival's main imports from abroad are Ronald Hynd's version of "The Fairy's Kiss," first staged in Holland and Munich, and "Rose Variation," taken from Maurice Béjart's "Ni Fleurs, Ni Couronnes." Hynd has made a clear and charming version of the rather silly fairytale. And ha has an attractive and ingenious décor by Peter Docherty. Dagmar Kessler and Peter Breuer are a bit colorless as the innocent hero and heroine, Maina Gielgud is suitably strong and spikey as the sinister fairy. Miss Gielgud, whose glove-seller in "Gaieté Parisienne" is remarkably charming and stylish, also performs "Rose Variations," a sad and unfunny parody of bits of "The Sleeping Beauty."

Apart from anything else, she is not sufficiently like a real classical ballerina in physique or appearance to risk a burlesque.

* * *

The rest of the repertoire has included a revival of "Les Sylphides," ruined by a new orchestration which has piano and orchestra alternating regardless of Fokine's choreography, and a rather tame version of "Prince Igor," which suffered from Equity's refusal to allow the participation of an amateur singing chorus. The full-length 19th-century classics fare better than the Fokine revivals; this season they have been particularly graced by Elisabetta Terabust, the ballerina from Rome who is now with Festival on an almost permanent basis. Her Aurora in "The Sleeping Beauty" has clarity and dramatic freshness, while the technical difficulties of the rose adagio seem to hold no terrors for her. Her Giselle is glorious: light and fast-moving, as well as being touchingly acted. She may prove to be the ballerina the festival has needed since the departure of Galina Samsova.

OPERA IN LONDON: Strength And Weakness of 'Jenufa'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 23 (IHT).—That there were more empty seats than usual—and there usually aren't any—at last night's revival of Janacek's "Jenufa" by the Royal Opera at Covent Garden would seem to indicate that the opera-going public remains reluctant to go along with the recent vogue for Janacek's operas among critics and other connoisseurs.

The sordidness of the peasant tragedies he favored as subjects may have something to do with this reluctance. They are, to be sure, hardly more sordid than, say, "Cavalleria Rusticana" or "Pagliacci," but Janacek did less than his Italian verismo contemporaries to relieve the sinister gloom with compensating episodes of exuberant bucolic cheer.

Nor would he grant either to his singers or to his audiences the soaring melodies, the theatrically effective set pieces that have kept the best of the Italian verismo operas of the turn of the century in the repertoire for 75 years or more. He probably took his subject more seriously than the Italians did, and it is this affectionate preoccupation that is at once the strongest and the weakest characteristic of such operas as "Jenufa" and "Katya Kabanova."

It is strong because Janacek could, as an extraordinary master of the orchestra, establish a sense of time, place, mood and even and sustain it with apparently inexhaustible resources of color, shading and nuance. This is what so appeals to the critics and the other connoisseurs. It is weak because he could not, as a man of the theater, stand back and assess the probable concentration span of audiences whose identification with his mostly unlovely characters might be less intense and less sympathetic than his.

"Jenufa" is the most effective of his operas. It is most effective in the orchestra, and it was the orchestra, under the informed and inspired direction of Charles Mackerras, that emerged as the star of last night's performance. The South African Wendy Fine was new and admirable Jenufa, both vocally and dramatically. The American William Cochran made an impressive Covent Garden debut as Laca, and Amy Shuard repeated her familiar eloquent characterization of the Kostelnicka.

The consanguinity of the characters in "Jenufa" is so complex that the program, for the first time in my opera-going experience, provides a diagramed family tree. It left me as much in the dark as ever about who is what to whom. The language of this performance, according to the program, was English.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The American Actor's Studio is presenting three one-act plays by Tennessee Williams, "Portrait of a Madonna," "This Property Is Condemned" and "I Can't Imagine Tomorrow," at the Théâtre Le Régent, 9 Rue Gaston Latouche, St. Cloud, France, May 24 and 25. Performances begin at 8:30 p.m.

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The annual Mai de Versailles festival, from June 2 to 23, will feature two opera productions in the Théâtre Louis XV of the chateau—Rameau's "Les Indes Galantes" on June 11 and 12 under the musical direction of Jean-Claude Malgoire and Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" staged by Dominique Delouche, on June 18 and 20. The festival will also repeat its concerts-promenades formula inaugurated last year, with different concerts at different hours of the same day in different points in or near the chateau. In addition, this year there will be theatrical and musical events given outdoors June 15 and 16 in the architecturally classified Quartier Saint-Louis, either free or at low prices. The György Cziffra piano competition will be held for the fourth time in conjunction with the festival, with the finals set for June 9 at the Palais des Congrès in Versailles.

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Wagner's "Die Walküre" will be the final new production of the regular season at the Bavarian State Opera in Munich, under the musical direction of Wolfgang Sawallisch, in a staging by Günther Reinert and with sets and costumes by Jan Brazda. The cast includes Ingrid Bjoner, Brigitte Fassbaender, James King, Theo Adam and Kurt Moll. The first performance is scheduled for June 9.

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The works of Stephen Robert Kleiman, American composer currently working in Paris with Max Deutsch, will make up a program scheduled for the American Cultural Center (3 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6) on May 29 at 6:30 p.m. "Patterns" for piano, "31 Connallystrasse" for violin, cello, clarinet, horn and piano, "Four Graphic Duets" for viola and clarinet, and "Festivity" for flute, viola and harp, will receive their French premieres, while "La Mor's Cottage," to be performed by pianist Lucienne Dumont will be given its first performance.

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"The Age of Franklin and Jefferson," a 7,500-square-foot exhibition being prepared by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration for circulation in the United States and abroad in 1975 and 1976, scheduled to open its European tour in December of this year at the Grand Palais in Paris, will then move to the National Museum in Warsaw in mid-1975 before going to London later in the same year. Designed by Charles Eames, the exhibit will contain artifacts, paintings, manuscripts and other materials relating to the American Revolution. During 1976, it will be shown in several American cities.

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The third series of "Music for Summer Evenings," given by Philomusica at the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London, will open June 12 with Bach, Haydn and Mozart concertos. The remaining programs will be given on subsequent Thursdays through July 18, all conducted by David Littaner. They will include Haydn's first six symphonies, Mozart's last six, and all the Brandenburg Concertos.

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The young American conductor James Levine, principal conductor at the New York Metropolitan Opera, will make his debut at London's Covent Garden in a new revival on June 12 of Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier." The cast will include Helga Dernesch singing the Marschallin at the theater for the first time; Gabriel Bastin making his Covent Garden debut as Ochs, Teresa Cahill singing her first Sophie in the house, and Yvonne Minton as Octavian. The opera, in the John Copley-Luchino Visconti production, will have six performances through June 27, Maurits Sillem conducting the final one.

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Among the current or forthcoming exhibitions in German museums and galleries are the Bauhaus Collection, the Bauhaus-Archiv, Berlin (Aug. 18); Arnold Schoenberg, Bochum Museum (June 15-28); Saul Steinberg, Kunstverein, Cologne (to mid-July); Arnold Böcklin, Kunstmuseum, Düsseldorf (to Aug. 11); From Mexico, Villa Hügel, Essen (to Aug. 18); Picasso-Kahnweiler, Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe, Hamburg (to June 30); Grosse Kunstausstellung, Haus der Kunst, Munich (June 15-Oct. 22).

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The Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, under Karl Munchinger, will give a series of five concerts from May 28 to June 1 (8:30 p.m.) at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris. Works by Bach, Haydn and Mozart are on the program.

SHARPS AND FLATS

FRANKFURT—Blood, Sweat and Tears will be at the Jahrhunderthalle May 24 at 8 p.m. Emerson, Lake and Palmer will be at the Festhalle auf dem Messegelände May 31, also at 8 p.m.

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PARIS—Starting May 24, Chris Wood will be at the Trois Mailletz for two weeks and Eddy Louiss at the Riverbop for one. The American Center is offering jazz concerts on May 24 with the Frank Wright Quartet and on the following night with Bob Reid and the Emergency Sound, both shows starting at 9 p.m. The jazz-rock group Ice will be in the suburb of Courbevoie at the Salle des Fêtes du Stade Municipal on May 25 at 9 p.m. Lou Reed and his band will appear at the Olympia Music Hall May 26, at 4 and 9:30 p.m. Emerson, Lake and Palmer will give two shows at the Palais des Sports on May 27 and 28 at 8:30 p.m.

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BRUSSELS—The Three Degrees will give a concert at the Beaux-Arts on May 24 at 8:30 p.m.

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AMSTERDAM—John Mayall will be at the Concertgebouw on May 24 at midnight. Lou Reed and his band are appearing at the Carré, same day, same time. On May 26 (8:15 p.m.) Randy Newman will be at the Concertgebouw and Blood, Sweat and Tears at Eden-Hal.

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GENEVA—Bluesman Memphis Slim is at the Salle de Plainpalais May 24 at 10 p.m. along with free-jazzman Burton Greene as part of the Contact 74 Festival.

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LONDON—Status Quo is appearing at Wembley Stadium May 26 at 7:30 p.m. French singer Charles Aznavour gives a concert at Royal Festival Hall May 27 at 8 p.m. Vic Damone headlines the Palladium show for two weeks starting May 27.

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COPENHAGEN—Dexter Gordon and Al Heath will be at the Montmartre Jazzhus May 25.

ARHUS, Denmark—Hal Singer is at the Jazzhus every night from May 26-31.

* * *

This week's top singles records are, in the United States, "Dancing Machine" by the Jackson 5; and in Britain, "Sugar Love Baby" by The Rubettes.

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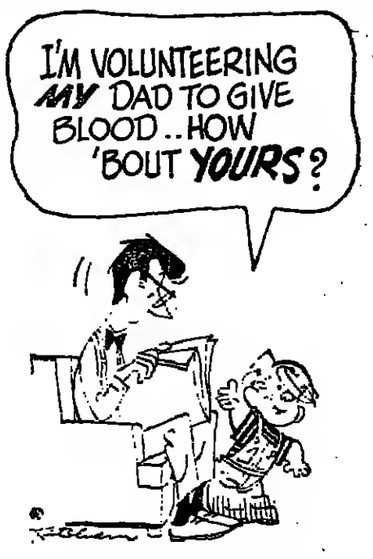

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...taulds, the synthetic fibers ...extiles concern, said net ...rose a sharp 61 percent, ...1 million from £52.2 million ...

...d sales increased to £956.8 ...from £777.1 million. Cour-...set a final dividend of ...pence, making a total for ...r equivalent to 7.579 pence, ...m 7.219 pence.

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...ham said sales totaled ...million, up from £259.8 ...

BMW Net Rises

...NICH, May 23 (AP-DJ).—...ax profit of Bayerische ...nwerke AG (BMW) rose ...r to 93.2 million deutsche ...in 1973 from 92.9 million ...1 1972, the company said ...annual report.

...ded, however, that, exclud-...12.6-million-DM non-recur-...in in 1972, profit for that ...was 80.3 million DM, re-...in a definite improvement ...

...1 sales rose 12.5 percent to ...llion DM in 1973 from 2.32 ...DM in 1972, with exports ...ising 46.2 percent of the ...up from 42.9 percent in ...

...e first few months of 1974, ...declined 8.4 percent in cash ...from the like 1973 period, ...ompany said. It added, ...er, that its production fig-...bout matched those of the ...ew months of 1973 and that ...ects to reach in 1974 the ...us year's production volume ...7,466 passenger cars.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

New Semiconductor Technology

Sony reports development of a new technology for producing semiconductors "of high quality, high capacity and low price needed for the increasing demands of various electronic equipment." The new technology allows a greater degree of control over the characteristics of devices in the design stage, "which until now has been the main problem in fabricating semiconductor devices." Sony says it has used the technology to develop high-performance transistors operating at high power, high frequencies and with low noise. The technology, it adds, also can be applied to integrated circuits for various existing uses and is "especially useful in the production of large-scale integration, because it provides good uniformity, high quality and greater freedom in design."

Pan Am Seeks Boost in Profits

Pan American World Airways has presented U.S. officials with a detailed "shopping list" of proposed government actions it "conservatively" estimates would yield potential profit opportunities of $341 million to $407.5 million annually if fully implemented. The program would avert the need for future federal subsidy payments to it, Pan Am says. But it also maintains that it should be paid subsidies to offset 1974 and 1975 losses, anticipated because of higher fuel costs, that will be incurred prior to any beneficial results from its proposed program. Major features of the plan include government grants of new routes to Pan Am and restrictions of authority for certain selected foreign airlines (producing $90 million to $86.5 million in added yearly profit), changes in various fare and rate regulations (producing an estimated profit gain of $75 million to $102 million), denial of certain routes or new authority being sought by other airlines and rejection of some proposed relaxations in restrictions on charter-flight operations.

AMC Delays Introduction of Models

American Motors plans to delay introduction of 1975 models to October or possibly November from September. A spokesman declined to give a reason but observers cite several possible explanations. AMC's labor contract expires Sept. 16 and the company may hope to avoid snagging introductions with labor troubles—such as interfered with the debut of the compact Hornet in the fall of 1969 and the subcompact Gremlin the following spring. Also, AMC plans to introduce a new model, the Pacer, early in 1975 and the new car will require some reshuffling of production capacity.

Interstate Files for Bankruptcy

Directors of Interstate Stores, a U.S. retail chain that lost more than $60 million in the last year, have authorized the company to file a bankruptcy petition under Chapter XI of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. The petition seeks permission of the court to continue operating under the court's protection against lawsuits from creditors until arrangements can be made for the company to pay its bills. The board's action followed one week after McCrory Corp. and Interstate said that efforts of the two companies to work out plans for Interstate to take over several store divisions of McCrory had been terminated. Just prior to that time, Sol Cantor, board chairman of Interstate, remarked that if the deal did not go through, "serious problems would be created with respect to Interstate's ability to function as a going concern." Interstate has about $70 million in long-term debt that if has been attempting to refinance. Most of the banks involved in the refinancing were said to be willing to extend the loan, but some of the insurance companies also involved would not go along, it was said. The deal is understood to have called for complete agreement of the group.

Rising Prices Help Some Exporters

Asia Copes With Inflation, Higher Oil Cost

TOKYO, May 23 (AP-DJ).—Asian countries seem to be weathering inflation and high costs, with some Southeast Asian nations benefiting from increased raw material and food prices and Indonesia and Malaysia gaining from petroleum exports.

In resource-poor countries—Taiwan, South Korea, Japan—rising international prices are less of a worry than a general slowdown in the world's economy. These three have strong industries and they have compensated to a fair degree for higher priced imports by raising export prices. But they may have balance-of-payments problems for some time.

South Korea will benefit from inflation in one respect, since it has been an unusually heavy borrower. The nation's income should increase because of rising prices. But its $5 billion foreign debt will remain the same, thus becoming easier to pay off, says an official in Seoul.

Biggest Losers

The main losers from inflation are nations such as South Vietnam, India, Ceylon and Bangladesh, all of which have fundamentally weak economies.

The Communist nations of North Vietnam, North Korea and China have not felt worldwide inflation as sharply because their foreign trade is comparatively restricted.

But Peking has boosted the price of the small amount of oil it sells Japan by 400 percent to $14.80 a barrel in a year.

Japan's balance of payments is deeply in deficit in part because its oil import bill this year is expected to double to about $16 billion. However, exports are up 50 percent in value and restrictions have been imposed on long-term capital outflows. So last year's $10-billion payments deficit should be reduced greatly. The main problem is controlling domestic inflation, running at more than 20 percent annually.

In South Korea, exports have risen more than 30 percent in the first four months. A noticeable decline in letters of credit on export orders is beginning to worry businessmen but most trade officials blame this on a general recession abroad. Consumer prices rose 29 percent in the first four months, and the trade deficit rose to $445 million in the first quarter, compared with $289 million in 1973.

Taiwan Output Off

In Taiwan, the Economic Planning Council says production at small and medium-sized companies making clothing, appliances and plastics mostly for export fell about 30 percent in the first quarter from last year. A balance-of-payments deficit of $153 million in the first quarter was the first in four years. Officials say exports should revive later in 1974, although an overall deficit for the year is expected.

Oil price increases have hurt Hong Kong's plastics and textile industries, which account for more than 60 percent of its exports. Overseas orders have been slow and some small factories have closed while many larger ones have shortened schedules. But the price of polystyrene used for plastic toys and polyester fibers for textile mills has begun to level off.

In the Philippines, strong demand and higher prices for coconut products, sugar lumber, copper, gold, nickel, iron ore and other items are expected to keep the economy growing at nearly 10 percent again this year. The coconut industry alone expects to earn about $1 billion if prices stay high. Last year's balance-of-payments surplus was $[illegible]4 million. However, oil imports are expected to be about $800 million this year, up from about $200 million in 1973.

The South Vietnam balance-of-payments position is worsening. The cost of oil imports for civilian use will jump from about $80 million last year to $150 million in 1974, but the actual quantity will drop about 25 percent, Saigon estimates.

In Thailand, increased rice exports will earn about $300 million more this year and with earnings from kenaf, jute, tapioca, sugar and tourism should offset oil and fertilizer costs, most officials say. Oil imports this year are likely to rise from $300 million to $600 million.

Malaysian Earnings Up

Malaysia's earnings from oil fields off Borneo and from rubber, palm oil, tin, timber and other exports have created such high profits for many businesses that the government has increased export taxes on a number of items to fund needed imports. Gas and oil also have been found off the east coast of the Malaysian peninsula.

In Singapore, higher freight rates and oil and various raw material prices have hurt, creating problems for shipping companies through increased fuel charges and raw material supply shortages for factories. Last year, Singapore's economy grew by 11 percent, but many bankers are expecting only 5-to-6 percent growth this year.

Indonesia's sharply higher import prices of cement, fertilizer and chemicals should be paid for by oil revenue, which, it is estimated, will climb from about $600 million in 1973 to more than $2.7 billion this year, providing a balance-of-payments surplus of about $1.4 billion. The biggest problems for Indonesia are not so much economic as social, such as a need to reduce corruption as well as to slow the birth rate.

Markets Closed

Markets throughout Europe, apart from Britain, were closed Thursday for Ascension Day.

Greek GNP Up 30%

ATHENS, May 23 (AP-DJ).—Greece's gross national product at current prices reached 427 billion drachmae ($14.5 billion) in 1973, up 30.2 percent from 1972, the Greek government announced today.

...'ve Been Hard Done By'

...K. Bank Confirms It Bought ...ock in Failed Japanese Firm

By Fowler W. Martin

...KYO, May 23 (AP-DJ).—...local representative of ...wort Benson Ltd. confirmed ...that the London-based ...ant bank bought 800,000 ...s of Nihon Netsugaku Kogyo ...common shares shortly be-...he Japanese air condition-...oncern asked to go into ...ership.

...transaction, registered ...8, was valued at an es-...d 880 million yen ($3 mil-...Nihon Netsugaku asked for ...iver on May 20.

...do think we've been hard ...by," Robert Norris, Klein-...Benson's representative in ...said.

...shares were sold in a block ...ction by Aeromaster Co., ...Netsugaku's chief manu-...ng subsidiary, which ap-...ly borrowed the securities ...Masao Ushida, Nihon Net-...'s president and chief ...older.

...transaction was arranged ...tional Shoken, an Osaka-...securities firm that is con-...t to be an affiliate of the ...shita Electric Group.

...ushita Electric Industrial ...ned a 6.39 percent interest ...on Netsugaku at the time ...ed to go into receivership, ...e large electrical concern ...e main supplier of air con-...r components to Aero-...

...Norris said National Sho-...affiliation with Matsushita, ...is one of Japan's largest ...nies, was a major reason ...Kleinwort was willing to ...the transaction. The bank ...ot normally deal with Na-...Shoken, he said.

...Norris also said his bank ...me experience with Nihon ...aku securities in the past. ...ort Benson Japan Fund, ...ual fund managed by the ...had taken positions in the ...ditioning firm's stock from ...to time in the past, he ...

...fund was apparently out ...ion Netsugaku when the ...ny asked for a receiver on ...y, however. That request ...when 1.9 billion yen worth ...ion Netsugaku and Aero-...trade bills were not hon-...and the two companies ...not raise sufficient funds ...them back.

Favored by British

...l early this year, when ...of financial difficulties ...ed, the shares of Nihon ...aku had been a favorite ...umber of British institu-...investors.

...company's business, cen-...on the manufacture and sale of coin-operated room air conditioning units, grew at a very rapid rate over the past five years. Its business failure was attributed by Japanese Finance Ministry officials to overexpansion.

Aeromaster's sale of Nihon Netsugaku's shares to Kleinwort was apparently a last-ditch effort to secure additional working capital to tide over a liquidity crunch caused in part by mounting inventories.

At the same time, company officials said, the firm was working on a plan of affiliation with Singer Co., of the United States. This would have involved having Aeromaster manufacture or assemble some types of Singer products in Japan for sale on the domestic market.

At present the Osaka district court is investigating Nihon Netsugaku's request to be granted a receiver and to be financially reconstructed under the terms of the corporate rehabilitation law.

If the court decides against such a move, the company will be declared bankrupt and liquidated, unless other interests offer to make good its debts in the meantime.

Kleinwort apparently purchased the shares under a "temporary" or "buy-back" arrangement, which may also have been illegal. Mr. Norris said he did not know any details of the transaction because it was negotiated from London.

Finance Ministry officials said an informal investigation of the overall situation has begun by the ministry and by the Bank of Japan.

The case could develop into a major securities scandal as Nihon Netsugaku's shares had been moved to the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange from the second section only 20 days before the receivership announcement was made.

That move was sponsored by Yamaichi Securities Co. Officials of Yamaichi said Nihon Netsugaku's management told them the earlier rumors of financial difficulties were false.

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Franklin Bank Solvent, U.S. Official Says

But Agency Suggests Changes in Operations

By Robert E. Bedingfield

WASHINGTON, May 23 (NYT).—James E. Smith, Controller of the Currency, said yesterday that his agency has completed a "truncated" examination begun early last week to evaluate the assets of Franklin National Bank and that "my position is the same as before—it is a solvent bank."

Meanwhile, it was learned that Sol Kittay, who as far as is known is the second-largest shareholder of Franklin New York Corp., the bank's parent, has advised both federal authorities and the bank that he intends to subscribe to his full allotment of a $50-million share offering that Franklin New York is planning to make to shareholders.

Mr. Kittay holds 77,781 shares of common stock and 13,470 shares of convertible preferred. Michele Sindona, the Italian with 1 million shares, owns a controlling interest of nearly 22 percent in Franklin New York. Mr. Sindona is on record as offering to underwrite the planned offering and to purchase any shares that other stockholders do not purchase.

In an interview here, the Controller of the Currency said that last March 8, after his agency had completed a regular examination of Franklin National Bank's assets and management—required three times every 24 months for all national banks—it had asked the bank to undertake a number of "changes in their operations."

The controller said the examination had shown that the bank "needed less reliance" on what he described as "highly volatile short-term liabilities." He said that in reviewing this with the bank, his agency had urged the bank's officials to reduce Eurodollar borrowings, federal fund borrowings and sales of securities under repurchase agreements.

Mr. Smith said he felt his office and the Franklin management were in agreement that there needed to be "some strengthening in the management team."

Hans-Joachim Schreiber

Eugene Dawson

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Hans-Joachim Schreiber has been appointed deputy managing director of Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt, effective Aug. 1. He will leave his position as managing director of Cie. Luxembourgeoise de Banque but will remain a member of the board of directors of the Luxembourg subsidiary of Dresdner Bank.

* * *

Westinghouse Electric Corp. industry services divisions has named Eugene Dawson managing director of Controlmatic Gmbh of Frankfurt. He succeeds Charles Marset, founder of Controlmatic, who died last April. Mr. Dawson was previously with Sterwech, a Westinghouse associate automation firm in Zaandam, Holland.

* * *

Koichi Kimura has been named managing director and general manager of Daiwa Europe NV's London office. Previously he was general manager of the group's Geneva office.

Drop in Raw Material Prices Spurs Hopes That Zoom Over

LONDON, May 23 (Reuters).—The prices of metals and other raw materials fell sharply in London today, raising hopes that the two-year-old commodity price boom—one of the major causes of inflation—may finally have gone into reverse.

Commodity dealers remained wary, however, about predicting a sustained decline in prices. They noted that some raw materials, notably zinc and copper, remain in short supply.

Nevertheless, Reuters commodity index, which is based on the prices of 17 basic raw materials, fell today by 12.2 points to 1,306.1—its lowest level this year. The fall followed an even steeper decline of 27.5 points on Tuesday.

A year ago, the index stood at 926.2.

Today's drop in the index was caused principally by a sharp downturn in metal prices. Copper was down £59 a ton at £1,045 a ton, tin lost £60 a ton to £3,740 a ton, and zinc eased £35 to £640 a ton.

But other commodities were also affected by speculative selling.

Cocoa fell £14 a ton to £1,066.50 a ton, while cotton, meat, rubber, and copra were also lower.

The price of silver tumbled by 21.1 pence to 206.5 pence per ounce at the midday market fixing.

Gold also declined at the afternoon fixing.

If the fall in commodity prices proves to be sustained, it will help to curb inflation in many countries and will benefit the balance of payments of industrialized countries like Britain, which depend heavily on imported raw materials.

Dow Gains But N.Y. List Drops Back

Technical Cause Seen For 2.6 Rise in Index

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP-DJ).—The Dow Jones industrial average bounced off the 800 level today, closing higher, but prices were generally lower on the New York Stock Exchange.

The industrial index, in a seesaw session, closed up 2.66 points to 805.23. Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 860 to 530.

Trading was moderate, with volume totaling 14.77 million shares, compared with 15.45 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed the industrial average action largely to technical factors. They said some support appeared as the index pulled back twice close to the 800 level. However, they added that buying was light and appeared to lack conviction.

Sony was one of the most active issues, slipping 1/2 to 25 3/8. Trading in the issue included a block of 161,400 shares at 25.

Diversified Mortgage Investors was also active, closing at 5 1/2, off 3/8. Turnover included a block of 113,600 shares at 5.

Certain-Teed Products fell 1 1/2 to 12 7/8. The company said yesterday it would no longer provide funds to its Valley Forge subsidiary. It planned a reserve to cover possible write-off of all or most of its $27-million Valley Forge investment, advances and guarantees.

Superscope climbed 1 1/8 to 15 5/8. The company forecast a 50 percent gain in second-quarter net.

Silver mining shares were lower as silver bullion prices fell abroad. International Mining was down 1 1/4 to 13, Sunshine Mining was 14, off 2, Newmont 23 7/8, down 1 1/8, and Rosario Resources 24 1/2, off 2 1/4.

Halliburton sank 5 5/8 to 142 3/8, Sedco was 38 1/8, off 4 1/8, and J. Ray McDermott 64, down 1 3/8.

Sedco confirmed that the Royal Dutch Shell group cancelled a letter of intent to purchase an $80-million pipe-laying barge from a group including Halliburton, McDermott and Sedco for use in the North Sea.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.49 to 79.64.

Sabena introduces
a more comfortable way to get around
Europe: the Boeing 737-200.

The Boeing 737-200 comes into service with Sabena on routes within Europe.

With the same wide-bodied layout which is soon to be familiar on all Sabena aircraft, the 737 offers real advantages in passenger comfort.

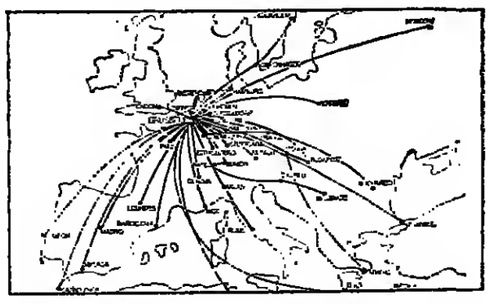
Although you'll take the 737 for relatively short flights, you'll soon discover that you have more shoulder, elbow and legs space than ever.

Wherever you sit in the cabin, you'll find you're never more than one seat from an aisle.

And your hand baggage disappears into a handy, individual locker over your head.

With its powerful new fan jets, built by Pratt & Whitney, the 737 takes off more quickly, reaches its cruising altitude sooner, and sets you down with a much shorter landing run.

Inside and out, you'll find our 737's decorated in the new Sabena pattern.



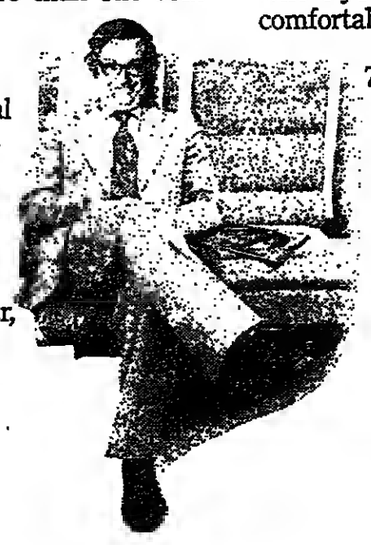
And you'll find our hostesses wearing new couturier-designed uniforms.

In short, the 737 will get you to where you're going more quickly, more comfortably, more stylishly.

You'll be able to take the 737 for all flights within Europe.

And if you want to fly on with us, we can take you to any of 4 continents.

You'll soon find Sabena is a better way to fly.



Go Belgian. Go Sabena.

SABENA
belgian world airlines

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

B

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

C

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

D

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

E

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

F

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

G

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

H

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

I

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

J-K

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

L

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

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DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	11⅞	Masin 1.08e		76	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	14¾	MatsuE .36r	6	1188	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	⅝
4⅛	2⅛	Mattel Inc		95	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
28½	17⅞	MayDSt 1.60	7	305	23½	22¾	22¾—	⅛
25	20⅛	MayD pf1.80		1	21½	21⅜	21½+	½
23¾	20⅛	MayerOs .68	9	36	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
7	5⅛	MaysJW .50	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
28⅛	23½	Mayig 1.20a	11	13	25⅝	25	25½+	⅝
37¾	19⅛	MCA Inc .60	7	25	25	24⅝	25 —	¼
14	11⅛	McCord .92	4	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅝
18⅛	16⅞	McCrr 1.20	172	21	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
207¼	65	McDer 1.20	16	154	65	62¼	64 —	1⅝
69⅞	47	McDonalds .40		694	57⅛	56	56⅝—	⅛
20¾	14⅛	McDonO .40	4	116	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
22¾	16⅝	McGEd 1.50	9	82	19⅛	18⅝	18¾—	⅝
9	6	McGrwH .50	7	40	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14¾	M GN pf1.20		2	16	16	16 —	⅝
3	2⅝	McGrg Don	7	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
62¼	37¾	McIntyre	6	1470	37¾	37	37¼	
35	21⅛	McKee .80a	10	62	24½	24¼	24½+	⅝
49⅛	37	McLean .72	16	3	39⅝	39½	39—	⅝
23½	16⅝	McLout 1.60	4	13	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
11⅞	9⅝	McNeil .80	5	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
19⅛	15⅛	MeadCp .50	5	123	16⅝	15¾	15¾+	¼
41	35½	Mee pfB2.50		22	35½	34	34 —	7½
2⅞	2	MEI Cp	5	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	6⅝	Melv Sh .45	5	169	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	½
37⅝	25⅝	Mercantile .32f	8	52	37⅝	37½	37½—	½
43½	35	MercStr .80	10	4	38¼	38	38¼+	¼
86	77⅞	Merck 1.40	33	225	83	81⅝	81¾	
11⅝	8¼	Meredith .70	3	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15⅝	10	MerrLyn .56	11	171	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
43⅞	18⅝	MesaPet .05	13	232	19	18½	18¾—	⅝
18⅞	6⅛	Mesabi f .99e	7	79	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	¼
25⅛	16⅞	MetLife 1.20	13	4	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
15⅞	9⅞	MGM 1.25e	11	19	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	Metromn .50	5	52	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
47½	41	MetE pf3.90		x120	41	41	41	
46½	18⅛	MGIC In .10	9	297	19⅛	18½	19¼—	⅛
16½	10⅝	MichGs 1.84	7	18	10½	10	10¼—	⅛
15	12⅛	MichTube 1	5	3	13½	13¼	13⅛	
11⅞	8⅝	Microdot .50	4	25	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
21	13⅛	Microw .79f	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17⅝	13⅝	MidConTel .1	8	6	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
18	12⅛	MidSUt 1.20	6	138	12½	12⅜	12½+	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	MidM 1.89e	4	35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Midl Ros .80	4	13	11⅝	11⅛	11½	
34⅛	24⅝	MilesLb 1.36	7	10	25	23⅝	24 —	⅝
13⅝	8⅝	MilPbrd .36e	8	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
90½	68⅞	MinMM 1.25	26	385	70½	69⅝	70 +	½
19⅞	15⅛	MinnPL 1.46	8	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
14	11	MirroAl .96	8	2	12¼	12¼	12¼+	⅛
21	11⅝	MissnEq .28	7	31	12	11¾	11⅞—	½
24¾	17⅞	MissRiver 1	8	45	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
87	69½	MoPac pf 5		14	69½	69	69½—	⅛
23½	20⅛	MoPac 1.60	6	3	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
13⅝	11⅛	MoPSv .84b	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
56½	40	MobilOil 3.20	4	188	41½	40½	41⅛	
8¼	4⅝	MobHom .20	16	44	5⅝	5	5⅛	
21	14⅝	Mohas 1.20	6	34	17⅝	17	17	
4½	2¼	Mohk Data		56	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	MohkRub 1	3	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
28	16⅛	Molycp .05e	6	78	17⅝	16⅛	16½—	¼
37¼	30	Mdy pf2.50		1	31	31	31	
15½	12⅝	Monarch .60	6	4	12⅝	12½	12½—	½
6½	4	Monarm Ind	3	41	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
15⅝	10⅛	MonerEq .44	7	49	12	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
68½	48⅞	Monsan 2.40	8	492	64⅝	63½	63½—	⅛
77	58	Mons pf2.75		6	71	71	71 —	1⅝
36⅞	28½	MonOU 2.08	7	8	28⅝	27⅞	28 —	½
34⅝	26⅞	MonPw 1.98	9	19	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
23½	20⅛	MontSt 1.85e		22	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5⅞	Mony .52e	7	28	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
18	12⅝	MoorM .10e	3	11	16	15⅝	15⅞—	⅝
69½	57½	Morgan 1.60	14	196	59¼	58⅛	58¼—	⅛
29½	18½	MorrsKn .84	5	9	19	18⅝	18⅝	
8⅞	3⅝	MorseEl Pd	2	63	4	3⅞	4	
4⅝	3¼	MorseS .61e	7	23	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅝	MtnTr 1.40e	5	48	7⅛	7	7	
22	17⅛	MorNor .88	8	73	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
61⅞	40½	Motorola .50	19	241	58⅝	56⅝	58¼+	⅛
97¼	57	MtFuelSp 2	15	244	61½	58⅝	58⅝—	2⅞
24⅞	19⅝	MtStTel 1.52	7	104	19½	18½	18⅝—	1
		MtStaTT rt		735	⅛	1-32	1-32	
29⅞	19	MSL In .20e	3	23	27¾	27¼	27⅝	

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8½	6¼	Munford .32	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6¼	5	Mundt pf.40		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
18⅞	14⅛	Munsing 1.08	6	7	15⅝	15	15¼—	½
17⅛	14⅛	MurphC 1.20	6	7	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
101	56⅛	MurpOil	56	5	71	57¾	55½	57 + ¼
35⅛	31	MurphOil wi		53	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	3¼
26	22⅝	MurrOh .60	7	3	23½	23¼	23¼—	½
17	14	MutlOm 1.32		15	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
13⅝	6¼	Myers L .68	9	10	6½	6¼	6½+	⅛
N								
33	31½	Nabisco 2.20	13	55	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝—	⅛
37¼	25	NalcoCh .52	21	36	28	27⅝	27¾	
10⅝	6⅛	NatcoSci .60	6	15	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
44¾	32¼	NashuaC .52	12	7	33¼	33	33 —	¼
21⅞	12⅝	NatAirl .40	6	97	19	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10⅛	N Avia .96e		16	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
9¾	7½	Nat Can .48	4	30	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
21¾	17⅝	N Cam pf1.50		9	x17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
47½	34⅝	N Chem .28	40	45	43¾	43½	43½—	⅛
13	9¼	NatCityL .90	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
43½	36½	NatDef 2.44	5	4	37½	37	37¼+	¼
16⅛	12⅝	NatDistill 1	6	76	14¼	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
23⅝	19⅝	NatFuel 1.90	5	17	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
14⅝	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	6	62	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅛	Nat Homes		17	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
5¼	3⅞	Natind .15	3	7	4⅛	4	4	
12	10⅝	NInd pf1.25		7	11½	11⅛	11⅝+	¼
32½	26⅛	N Pres 1.10a	4	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
25⅛	16½	Nat Semicn	18	501	19⅝	18⅝	19¼+	⅛
11½	8⅝	N Svclnd .72	5	20	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
56½	48⅝	N Starch .76	18	4	50⅝	50	00 —	⅝
36⅛	30½	Nt Steel 2.50	6	56	33¼	32½	33¼+	⅝
5¼	2	Nat Tea		12	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅛	13½	NatUnEl .90	5	90	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝—	⅛
60⅝	40½	Natomas 1b	8	330	57	54	57 + 2	
40½	29⅝	NCR Cp .72	10	179	33⅝	32¼	33⅛+	⅝
11⅛	8½	Neptune .40	8	1	8½	8⅛	8½	
24	16	NevPw 1.40	4	60	16	15¼	15⅛—	⅝
22¼	13	NEngEl 1.78	7	113	15⅝	15¼	15½—	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	NEnGE 1.24	5	68	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
30⅝	25⅝	N EngT 2.36	9	47	25⅝	25	25⅝—	⅛
12⅝	8⅞	Newhall .36	10	92	9½	9½	9½	
36⅝	24½	Newmt 1.60	4	313	24⅞	23¼	23⅞—	1⅛
111	78	Nwmt pf4.50		6	78⅞	75	75 —	3⅝
28⅝	20¼	NYSEG 2.20	7	31	22	21½	21¾+	⅝
106½	90	NYSE pf8.80		x210	97	90	90	
25	20⅛	NYSE pf2.12		2	21½	21½	21½+	⅝
14¾	9⅞	NiaMP 1.18	8	202	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
45¼	37	NiaM pf 3.60		x300	37	36	36 —	1¾
42½	35½	NiaM pf 3.40		290	36¾	36¾	36¾	
19½	15	NiaSh 1.28e		5	16	15¾	15¾—	½
14½	11¼	NL Ind 1	5	118	13⅝	13⅝	13½+	⅛
21½	14⅛	NLT Cp .40	6	65	15	14½	14⅝	
80¼	58⅛	NorfkWn .5	6	254	58⅛	57¾	58 —	⅝
18½	14⅝	NorfnCp 1	3	22	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
21⅞	17½	Norris 1.12	3	29	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	½
48	27⅞	NoACoal .60	9	9	27½	27	27 —	⅝
24¼	13	HoAM1 2.54e	5	28	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
23	17¼	NoAPhl 1.20	4	20	17¾	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
4	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	5	28	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
1⅞	1	NoCsAir wt		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12½	7½	NoestUt 1.02	7	562	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝+	⅝
24⅞	19⅝	NoIlGas 1.92	7	19	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
25	21⅝	NoIlG pf1.90		3	21½	21¼	21¼—	½
19⅛	15⅛	NIndPS 1.36	6	51	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
54¼	43¾	N NGas 2.70	7	79	47	46⅛	46⅞—	⅛
102	97⅛	NoNG pf6.48		x20	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
87⅝	84¼	NoNG pf6.84		x20	86½	86½	86½+	¼
26⅝	20	NoSIPw 1.84	0	43	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
8⅝	4⅝	Northgt .40e	3	52	5½	4⅞	5⅛—	⅛
24	15½	Northrp 1.12	6	20	19⅞	19¼	19¼—	⅝
24½	18	Nrthp pf1.45		2	20⅛	20½	20⅛—	1⅝
25⅝	16⅝	NwstAirl .45	8	157	24¼	23⅝	24 +	⅝
65⅝	44⅝	NwBnc 1.60	10	10	45	44	44 —	⅝
23⅝	17⅝	Nwst Ind .85	3	88	19⅝	18½	19½+	⅝
12⅝	6⅝	Nwstind wt		11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
77½	62½	NwInd pfA5		14	64	62	62¼—	2⅝
78	62¼	Hwind pfC5		7	65⅛	65¼	61⅝—	¼
62½	48⅞	Nwrln pf4.20		12	51	50¼	51 —	½
28½	13¼	NwtPipe ct		111	14⅝	13½	14⅛+	1
24½	17	NwtMuLf 2e	9	21	18⅝	18	18⅝—	½
35⅞	24¼	NwtSW 1.04	7	21	34⅛	34	34 —	½
29⅝	24	Norton 1.60	5	4	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	⅝

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
O								
12⅝	9½	Oak Ind .80	5	5	10⅝	10	10	
13	8¼	Occid Pet	4	419	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
50	41⅝	OccidPt pf 2		1	41	41	41	
48⅛	39	OcciP pf2.60		12	40¼	39½	40	
27½	22⅝	OcciP pf2.16		1	22	22	22	
10⅞	13	OgdenCp .80	5	33	15½	15¼	15½	
31	25⅝	Ogdn pf1.87		13	29¼	27	27	
21⅝	15¾	OhioEd 1.56	7	168	17	16	17	
61	51	OhEd pf4.56		20	51	51	51	
58	51	OhEd pf4.40		x130	50½	50½	50½+	1
50½	41½	OhEd pf3.90		150	41	41	41	
24½	17⅞	OklaGE 1.36	9	55	19⅝	18	18	
23¼	13½	OklaNG 1.43	8	21	19½	18½	19	
16⅝	12½	OlinCorp .88	5	151	15⅝	15	15	
10⅞	7⅝	Oxark .36	4	22	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
13	10	Oneida .76	5	3	10½	10	10	
14⅝	12⅝	Opelika 1	3	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅝	9¼	OrangR 1.20	7	23	13½	10	10	
42	33⅝	OlisEn 2.20	6	17	34	34⅝	34⅝—	
24⅛	16⅛	OutMar 1.20	5	217	18	17⅛	17⅛	
11⅝	8	OutletCo .70	3	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
19½	14	OvernNT .80	5	7	14	14	14	
26⅝	12	OverShip .10	5	68	13½	13½	13	
51½	37¾	OwenCn .88	15	56	46¼	45½	45½	
40⅛	30⅝	OwenIll 1.60	6	168	39	37½	37½	
64	64	OwenIl pf4.75		5	67½	67	67	
76	73½	OwenIll pf 4		10	75¼	75¼	75¼	
P - Q								
15¼	12¾	PcAsh 1.27e		29	12½	12	11	
24⅛	21	PacGas 1.86	5	14	21½	21¼	21½	
21¾	16⅝	PacLig 1.68	8	67	17	16½	16½	
35¼	18⅞	PacPeirl .71	11	160	19½	18	19	
25½	18⅛	PacPw 1.60	8	49	18⅝	18½	18½	
17¼	14¼	PacTT 1.20	9	30	14	13⅞	14	
85½	73	PacTT pf 6		x10	73¼	73	73	
12	8	PacTin .80	4	20	9⅞	9¼	9¼	
5⅛	2¼	PaineWb .20		29	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
13¾	10½	PalW pf1.28		4	10½	10½	10	
5	3⅝	PalmBc .25	3	3	4½	4	4	
6½	4½	Pamida Inc	7	23	5½	5	5	
5⅛	3½	PanAm Air		256	3⅝	3	3	
39¼	27⅝	PanhEP 2	5	43	27⅝	27	27	
13¼	8⅝	Paprcll .60b	4	43	9⅞	8⅝	9⅝	
12⅝	10¼	Pargas 1.44	6	31	10⅝	10	10	
26¼	15¾	ParPcn .50b	5	3	16¼	15⅞	16¼	
22⅝	14⅝	Pasco Inc	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
12½	9¾	Payl nw .20	6	3	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
32	16¾	PeabGa .63e	12	54	17	16½	16½	
4⅝	2	Penn Cent		160	2½	2	2	
7¼	5⅛	PennDx .20b	4	20	5⅝	5¼	5½	
6⅛	3	Penn Fruit		2	3½	3½	3½	
75⅞	65½	Penney 1.16	23	290	73½	72½	74	
23	18	PePzLI 1.68	7	105	19⅝	18½	19½	
100	93	PaPL pf8.70		x100	95	94	94	
102½	91	PaPL pf8.40		x170	92	90½	90½	
100½	85	PaPL pf8.00		x10	85	85	85	
57½	50	PaPL pf4.50		x29	50½	50½	50	
56⅝	47¾	PaPL pf4.40		x40	48	48	48	
25¾	20¼	Pennwlt 1.20	9	62	21½	20½	20½	
40	23⅝	Pennzoil pf2.50		2	29	29½	29	
30½	18⅛	Pennzoil 1b	4	206	19	18	19	
92	84¼	Pennrz pf5.8	3	12	84½	84½	84½	
41½	24¼	Pennz pf1.33		2	24¾	24¼	24¼	
8⅞	5½	PeopOrg .20	6	49	5⅝	5½	5½	
30⅛	26	PeopGs 2.26	6	21	26½	26	26	
77¾	52	PepsiCo 1.20	15	131	52¾	50¾	52¾	
40	29¼	PerkElm .23	31	199	31¼	30½	31	
25⅞	18¾	PetInc 1.40	7	75	23⅛	22½	23¼	
16½	11¾	PeterPl 1.08	16	16	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
47½	29¾	PetrleSlr .80	13	20	34⅝	34¼	34½	
15	9⅝	Petrolan .38	5	65	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
27¼	20	Pfrim 3.45e		15	20	19½	20	
45	32¾	Pfizer .68a	18	247	34½	33¼	34	
49⅞	35⅛	PhelpD 2.20	7	135	35⅝	35	35	
19½	12	PhilsEl 1.64	7	217	13½	12½	12½	
97½	95½	PhilE pf9.50		x20	96	x96	96	
107	85½	PhilE pf8.75		x100	87½	87½	87½	
95½	79	PhilE pf7.85		x20	79	78½	78½	
99	77	PhilE pf7.30		x20	77½	77½	77½	
91	75	PhilsEl pf 7		x20	72	72	72	

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20½	17	RelailCred .2	7	4	18	18	10	— ⅛
31⅞	20	ReveaDs .52	13	29	24	23½	24	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅛	Reyere Cob	6	77	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
60¼	50½	Revlon 1.08	15	41	52¾	52⅛	52⅞	— ⅝
4⅛	2⅞	Rexham .10	4	21	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20¼	15	Reynod 1.04	6	20	15½	15½	15½+	¼
34½	23⅝	Reyn pf2.36		2	28	28	28	— ⅛
49⅞	39¼	Reynd 2.68	6	121	40⅝	39¾	40¼+	¼
53½	37⅞	Reyln pf2.25		8	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	¼
26½	17¼	ReynMet .52	6	167	20¼	19⅝	20¼+	¼
10¼	8⅛	ReynSec .52	10	12	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
13⅝	6¼	RichOil .80	3	9	11⅝	11	11½—	½
30¼	24⅝	RichMer .58	12	51	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝+	⅝
20¼	13⅝	Richmnd .60	5	64	14	13⅝	13⅝—	½
15⅝	11	RidderP .43	2	2 4	11	11	11	¼
15⅛	12¼	RiegelT 1.20	3	8	12⅝	12¼	12¼+	¼
16¼	9½	RioGron .60	4	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
10½	9	RioGr pf.60		6	9½	9	9½—	⅛
18¼	4⅝	RitcAid .12	6	87	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
25⅞	19¼	RivianF .88	12	32	21⅝	21½	21⅝—	⅛
17½	12⅝	Robshaw .90	6	15	13¼	13⅛	13⅝—	¼
19⅝	13⅛	Robrtsn 1.30	5	26	16½	16	16 —	½
25½	19¼	RobinsA .22	19	521	20½	19	19½—	1
20½	14½	RochG 1.24b	7	48	14⅞	14½	14½—	⅛
20	11⅞	RockTel .24	7	9	12¼	12⅛	12½—	⅛
11¼	7⅛	Rockowr .36	3	14	7½	7⅛	7½	
28⅝	25	Rockwlnl 2.5	6	06	26	25¾	25¾—	¼
72½	62⅝	RkInl pf4.75		2	65	65	65 —	½
94	70½	RohmH 1.12	15	90	89	87¾	88¼+	¼
20½	13⅞	RohrInd .60	7	50	13½	12⅝	12¾—	⅝
19½	12	RollInsin .18	10	14	13½	12⅝	12⅝—	⅝
9½	5	Ronzo .24b		2	6¾	6⅝	6¾—	⅝
16½	11½	Roper 1.10	4	14	13½	13⅛	13½—	⅝
29⅛	17⅛	RorerA .80	10	35	18⅝	18½	18¾—	¼
37⅛	25⅛	Rosario .40	13	91	26½	24½	24½—	2¼
18½	11	RoyCCol .64	7	40	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
36	29⅝	RoyID 2.70e	2	99	29⅝	29	29⅝+	¼
7½	5⅛	Royal Ind	3	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
12	8¾	RTE Cp .12e	16	15	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
30⅛	23½	Rubbrm .32	20	55	26⅞	26	26⅞+	⅝
12¼	8¾	Rucker Co	9	602	8½	7⅝	8 —	1
11	8¾	RussTog .76	3	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
31⅛	13	RydorSy .40	0	192	13⅝	12½	13¼	
S								
47⅞	28½	SabineR .48	13	6	30	29¾	29⅞—	⅝
3½	2½	Salegrd Ind	5	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
43⅞	36¼	Safeway 1.60	11	719	42½	42¼	42¼—	⅛
44	31¼	SJIoeMin 2	6	x26	31½	30⅝	31½+	⅝
13¾	10¼	StJoLtP 1.12	9	10	11½	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
35½	27½	StLSaF 2.50	6	405	27⅞	27½	27½+	⅛
12½	10½	SIPaulS .96		24	11⅛	11	11½+	⅛
32¼	25¼	StRegP 1.20	8	32	25¼	25¼	25½+	¼
7⅝	5	Salani .24b	2	17	5	4⅞	5	
16	12	SanDGs 1.20	7	74	12½	12¼	12⅞	
8⅞	3½	Sandrs Acps	5	38	3¾	3⅜	3¾+	⅛
14	9⅝	Sangamo .20	5	12	10	9¾	18 +	¼
13⅝	9⅞	SJuan 1.30i	8	8

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28¼	19⅞	SearleG .40	10	522	20½	19⅞	20	—⅛
90½	79	Sears 1.60g	16	236	87½	86½	87½	—⅛
1	1/16	Seatrain Lin		41	2	7/16	7/16	
66¼	42¼	Sedcolnc .10	15	81	41¼	37½	38½	—4¼
4½	3	SvcEqIn 1.10	3	4	5	5	5	
11¼	8	Servmi .55a	4	618	8½	8	8¼	
12½	7⅞	Shapell .16	4	14	9¼	9	9¼	+1/16
77½	47½	ShellOil 2.10	6	52	47½	46¼	46½	—¼
9	6½	ShellGl .56	3	25	6¾	6½	6¾	—¼
16½	13½	ShllGl pfl 10		3	13½	13½	13½	—½
16¼	14¾	ShllGl pfl.25		6	14	14	14	—½
42⅞	29½	Sherw Wm 2	21	37	36½	38¼	38¼	+¼
11½	6¾	SierraPc .16	6	25	7½	6½	6½	—½
22¼	16¼	SignalCo .60	7	325	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	—¼
40¼	37	Signal pf2.50		1	36	36	36	—1
42½	33½	Signode .65a	10	2	33½	32½	32½	—⅝
4	2	SimPrc .05g	4	5	3½	3	3½	
21½	12½	Simm .85a	5	44	14	13½	13¾	—⅝
39	11½	SimPat .22a	10	176	12½	12	12½	+½
41	29½	Singer 2.60	5	105	29½	29	29½	
54¼	44½	Singr pfl 50		3	44½	44¼	44½	
17½	10½	SkaggsCo .40	6	4	10½	10¼	10½	—½
99	53¼	SkellyO 1.20	11	24	55¾	55	55¼	
28	11½	Skil Corp	20	13	13¼	11	11½	—½
21½	10½	Skylinr .24	15	79	16½	16	16½	—¼
24½	7½	SlatenW .40	5	56	9¼	8	9	—½
14½	9½	SmithAO .78	4	29	9¾	9½	9¾	—½
29¼	15¼	SmithInl .24	14	32	17	16½	17	—¼
54¼	47½	SmithKline 2	11	163	52½	51½	52	—¼
16½	10½	SmithTr .40	7	23	15½	14½	15	—½
17¼	11	SolaBas .60	5	8	11	10½	10½	—½
3½	2	Sonesta 1.44e	9	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
27½	20½	SonyCp .05e	17	1905	25½	25	25½	—⅛
41½	24½	SouCln 2.36e	4	10	29½	29	29	—½
6	5½	SOG Con .30	1	7	6	6	6	
19¼	12½	SCarEG 1.98	7	42	13½	13¼	13½	—½
19	15¼	SoCarIn 1.56	7	1	15¼	15½	15½	—¼
73½	70	Southdown	2	23	70½	70½	70½	
23	20½	SStwn pfl 88		4	21	21	21	—½
31½	25¼	SpecStBkg .80	10	17	25½	25½	25½	—½
11	10¼	SpectPS 1.20	7	5	11½	11¼	11¼	
17½	12½	SpCalE 1.62	5	175	16	15½	16	—½
17¼	12¾	SouthCo 1.40	9	1716	14¼	14	14½	—½
24	20½	SouInG 2.20	6	17	21½	21½	21½	—1
35½	26	SouRes 1.80	3	32	29½	27½	29½	—1½
22½	15¾	SouRy 1.20	7	15	21½	21	21½	
40½	27½	SouPac 2.16	7	72	29¾	29	29½	—½
51½	38½	SouRy 1.42	6	62	39	38½	39	—½
52½	42	SouRy pfl 5		1	42½	42½	42½	—½
7¼	6	Sou Pac pf1.50		29	6½	6	6½	—½
24½	24¼	SouUGs 1.60		11	24¼	24¼	24¼	
21½	12¼	Southld .20b	12	2	20¼	19½	19½	—½
10¾	7½	SwstFor .20	3	5	7½	7½	7½	
9	9	SwstPSv .82	8	254	9½	9¼	9¼	—½
15½	10	SperryRd 1	3	35	10½	10	10	—½
44½	35¼	SperryR .60	17	330	37½	35½	37½	+½
21½	15¼	Sprague El	7	20	15	15	15¼	—½
13½	10½	SpringM .60	4	12	12½	12½	12½	—½
32	21	SquarD 1.10	16	83	24	23½	24	—½
90	77¼	Squibb 1.66	21	82	77½	77	77½	—1½
4½	3½	Squibb wi		7	3½	3½	3½	
24½	24½	StaleyM .40	7	18	24½	24½	24½	—½
31½	22½	StdPoor 1.92		78	23½	23	23½	—½
21½	15½	StBrand 1.83	14	33	19	18½	18½	—½
50½	27½	StdBr pf3.50		270	48½	48	48½	—½
29½	23½	StBPaint .28	20	5	28½	28½	28½	
27½	23½	StOilCal 2	5	2	27½	27½	27½	
90½	80½	StOilInd 2.20	9	251	91½	89	89	—1½
65	52	StOilOh 1.20	25	201	59½	58	58	—3½
62½	59½	SO Oh pf4.75		2164	59½	59	59½	—½
25½	9½	StPacific .24	2	2	9½	9½	9½	
12½	9½	StPrud .60b	2	12	9½	9½	9½	
44½	30½	Scandc .48	5	12	39½	39	39½	—½
29½	21½	StanWks .96	5	2	22	21½	22½	
20½	17½	Stanrav .60	8	7	17½	17½	17½	
8	1½	Starrett 1	4	1	1½	1½	1½	
11½	8½	StarKI 2.91e	4	14	9½	9½	9½	
11½	11½	StaMS 1.02e	3	1	11½	11½	11½	+½
50½	36½	StauChm .*	6	32	47½	47	47½	—½
52	40	Stau pfl.60a		1	47	47	47	—1
7½	6	Sterchi .43b	5	4	6½	6½	6½	—½
3¼	2½	SterDrug .65	16	254	2½	2½	2½	
25½	25	StevensJP 2	4	30	25½	25	25½	—½
23½	13½	StewWa 1.93	6	1	22½	22½	22½	—½
17½	13½	StokeVanC 1	6	24	15½	15½	15½	—½
12½	11¾	StokVC pf 1		22.0	11½	11½	11½	
61½	51	StonW 1.99e	10	42	52	51	51½	—½
13	10½	StoneCon .40	4	1	11½	1	11½	—½
18½	14½	Stop Shop 1	5	10	16½	16	16	—½
17½	13	StorerBrg 1	5	16	13½	13½	13½	
10	7	StridRtr .65	7	1	8½	8½	8½	+½
30½	22	StuVer 1.20	5	21	27½	26½	26½	—½
30	20½	SUV pfd1.40	1	2	20½	20½	20½	
9	7½	Suave Shoe		1	7½	7½	7½	
17	12½	Sun Chm .9	4	7	14	14	14	
6	3½	SunCul .75r	5	15	3½	3½	3½	—½
51	33	Sun D pf2.25		221	33½	33½	33½	—½
11	7½	Sunbeam .90	7	15	7½	7½	7½	
24½	11½	SunshM .92e	22	177	15½	14	15	—½
17½	15½	SueValu .50	3	2	15½	15	15	
304	189	Sun Oil 1.40	12	4	189	184½	186	—2
7½	5½	SupmkG .20	7	15	7	6½	6½	
31	24	Superscope	3	2	26	26	26	
17½	6½	Sulma 1.32e	3	13	7½	6½	6½	—½
8	5½	Swank .68a	7	124	6	5½	6	
29½	20½	Sybron .72	21	20	20½	20	20½	—½
40½	29½	Sybron pf2.40		2	29½	29½	29½	
9½	6	Sylvan Don	6	11	6½	6½	6½	—½

T

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27½	16½	TalBrd .60	6	6	17½	17½	17½	
10½	7½	Talcott Nat 1	7	1	10	10	10	
7	3½	Talley .61b	5	39	7½	7½	7½	
17½	11½	TamraG .75	7	3	12½	12½	12½	—½
22	17½	Tandy Corp	14	34	21½	21½	21½	—½
5½	3½	Tappan .40	7	2	3½	3½	3½	
9	4½	Technicolr	7	35	7½	7	7½	
16	2½	Technicon	15	15	9½	9	9½	+⅛
37½	16½	Teklrcrp .20	17	77	42½	41½	42	—½
9½	4½	Telecon .25	4	9	5½	5½	5½	—½
14½	10½	Teledyn .10t	3	97	10½	10½	10½	
8½	4	Telepmpr	21	125	4½	4	4½	
3½	2½	Telex Co		79	2½	2½	2½	
24½	20½	Tenneco 1.44	6	170	20½	20½	20½	+½
42½	27½	Tenneco wi 4		94	29½	29½	29½	—½
29½	15½	TesoroP .24	4	322	17½	16½	17½	+½
32½	25	Texaco 2	4	916	25½	25	25	—½
54	36½	TexEtr 1.20	7	89	37½	36½	36½	—1½
33	24½	TexGSt 1.75	6	33	26½	25½	26½	+½
32½	24½	TxGs pfl.50		3	25½	25½	25½	—1½
29½	23	Texasgil .76	7	466	23½	22½	23½	—½
21½	17	Texaslnd 1b	7	2	17	16½	17	
114	91	TexInst 1	27	203	110½	107½	109½	—2½
21½	9	Tx.OilG .01	10	40	10½	10½	10½	+½
29½	22½	TexPLd .52b	7	2	22½	22½	22½	—½
25	16½	TextUt 1.00	9	207	18½	18½	18½	+½
13½	7½	Textn Ind	7	5	8	8	8	—½
22½	19½	Textron 1.10	7	89	21	20½	21	—½
13	7½	Textr pf2.08		6	27½	27½	27½	
23½	20	Textr pfl.40		6	21½	21½	21½	—½
17½	10½	Thiokol .50	7	126	14½	14½	14½	—½
49½	37½	ThomBel .44	22	15	43½	42½	42½	—½
11½	7½	Thomln .40b	5	10	8½	8½	8½	—½
12	7½	ThompJW 1	12	5	8	8	8	—½
7½	6	ThrftDg .40	7	8	6½	6	6½	+½
18½	16½	Ti Corp 1.40	6	115	20½	17½	19½	+2½
37½	29½	TidwaM .52	12	16	30½	30½	30½	—½
41½	30½	Timeinc 2	7	224	36	35½	35½	—½
17½	13½	TimeMir .40	6	41	14	13½	13½	—½
35½	23½	Timkn 1.80a	4	14	29	28½	27½	—½
20	11½	TishRl .40b	15	32	17	16½	16½	—½
11½	6	Tobin Prg		1	7½	7½	7½	—½
13½	11	Todd Shipyd	15	6	11	10½	10½	—½
22	21½	ToledoEd 2	7	11	21½	21½	21½	—½
12½	9½	TonkaCp .40	5	5	14½	14½	14½	
9	6	ToolRol .40b	10	1	9½	6½	6½	
30½	22½	TraneCo .90	10	2	25½	25½	25½	+½
45½	31	TranUn 1.44	10	44	31	30½	31	—½
13½	8½	Trans W Air	14	87	10	9½	9½	—½
23½	12½	TRW pf1.50e		1	12	12	12	
8½	5½	TrwWF .24e	3	9	6½	6	6½	+1/16
16½	8½	Transcen .50	6	269	9½	9	9½	
80½	68	Tranc pfl.50		21	67½	67½	67½	—½
22	15½	Trainc 1.80		30	19½	19½	19½	—½
9½	6½	Transcn .15	5	3	7½	7	7	—½
26	21½	Travlers 1.60	5	114	23½	23½	23	—½
26	21½	Travelr pf 2		15	32	31	31	—½
12½	8	TRE Co .80l	4	47	9½	8½	8½	—½
37	29½	TriCon 1.75c		161	30½	29½	30	—½
34½	30	TriCn pfl2.50		2	30½	30½	30½	+½
27½	14½	TriSM 3.02e	5	11	16½	16½	16½	—½
11½	7½	Trlerind .60	7	3	11½	11½	11½	
17½	8	TranPic .40	3	6	10½	10½	10½	
26	16½	Trinity .60	5	22	15½	15½	15½	—½
22½	9½	Tropica .10e	8	180	10	9½	9½	—½
20	15½	TPW In 1.12	5	36	18	15½	15½	—½
57½	50	TRW pf4.30		21	50	49½	49½	—½
51½	37½	TRW pfd.40		12	50½	49	49½	—1
12½	8½	TucsonG .84	5	101	9½	8½	9½	—½
9	3½	TwenCen .20	6	30	6½	5½	6	—½
18½	8½	Tyco Lab*	7	13	10½	10½	10½	
20½	13½	TylerCo .50	7	21	18½	18½	18½	+½

U

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	34	UAL Inc .50	9	303	39½	38	38½	—½
21	16	UGI Corp 1.10	7	7	20	20	20	+½
14½	9½	UGI Cp .52	6	10	13	13	13	
14½	11½	UMC Ind 1	5	15	11½	11½	11½	
12½	6½	Unarco .20	4	6	11	11	11	—½
43½	37	UnilV 2.06e	5	5	41½	41½	41½	—½
16½	9½	UnBanc .840	5	10	10	9½	10	
65	48	U Camp 1.60	7	126	52	51½	52½	—½
44½	29½	UnCarb 2.20	7	242	39½	39	39½	—½
19	12	UnCom 1.35	7	56	12½	12½	12½	—½
7½	5½	Union Corp .70	3	103	5½	4½	5	
11½	11½	UnElec 1.28		128	12½	12½	12½	
90	81	UnElr Flm .6		2	82	82	82	—2½
80	65	UnEl pfd .60		30	67½	65½	66½	—1½
57	50	UnEl pfd.50		30	49	49	49	—1
43	31	Un El pfd.50		210	36	36	36	
27½	17½	Un Pacility		25	21½	21½	21½	
55½	37	UnOCal 1.50	5	154	38½	37½	37½	—½
73½	45½	UOCa pfd2.50		26	49½	49½	49½	—1
70½	62½	UPacCo 2.40	11	47	65½	65½	66½	—½
12½	11½	UnPac pfd.4*		12	12½	11½	11½	—½
11	5½	Unionam .10	4	2	6	6	6	—½
9½	7½	Uniroyal .70	5	98	8½	8	8	—½
93½	87	Uniryal pf 4		2170	88½	87½	88½	+½
26½	20½	UnitAircft 2	5	204	27½	27	27½	+½
25½	24½	Unit Air pf		112	25½	25	25½	—½
8½	6	Unit Brands		40	6½	6½	6½	
13½	12½	UBrd pfl.20		1	12½	12½	12½	—½
8½	5½	UnitCo .***	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
10½	4	UnPrcel		26	5	4½	5	—½
7½	4	UGasP	15	1	20½	5½	5½	
13½	8½	Uniflor .32	6	49	10½	9½	9½	
8	5	UnInd .24	4	1	7	7	7	—½
11½	8½	Unitin pfl.4		5	9½	9½	9½	—½
11½	8½	Unitrin .10	5	3	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	UJorB4 1.81	3	1	9½	9½	9½	
21½	15½	UnMA 1.40	5	17	18½	18½	18½	
19½	9½	Un Nuclr	4	1	10	10	10	
1	2½	UnitPk .**r		64	2½	2½	2½	
19½	14½	UnitPetg .*6	1	3	16½	15½	15½	—½
36½	29½	USFidG 2.48	5	18	31½	30½	31	—½
33½	16½	USFoS 3.07e	5	3	17½	16½	16½	—½
23½	14½	USFrg 1.40	7	2	16½	16½	16½	—½
22½	17½	USGvpSl.60	2	81	19½	19½	19½	+½
25½	20½	USGy pfl.60		18	21½	21½	21½	—½
7½	4½	USHoms .16	1	5	5	4½	4½	
22½	17	USInd .72	7	230	7	6½	6½	
12½	8½	USLeasg .1*	6	2	9½	9½	9½	—½
12½	8	USPhil 1.04	4	9	9½	9	9½	
13½	9	USSteel .90	7	1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	11½	UStInt .***	6	1	11½	11½	11½	
12½	10½	UnTel .60	5	11	10½	10½	10½	—½
22½	17	UnTel pfl .5*		25	17½	17½	17½	—½

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26½	19½	UnTel pfl.50		1	20½	20½	20½	—½
10½	7½	Unitrode .Co	2	40	8½	8½	8½	
16½	12½	Univar .64	3	3	13	13	13	
29½	25½	UnLeat 1.76	5	6	25	25	25	—½
18½	12½	UnivOilP .70	5	25	13	12½	12½	+½
81½	54½	Uplohn .96	31	276	80½	78	79½	
31½	13½	USLIFE .20	6	233	15½	14½	15	
12½	9½	UsIfcFd .56		38	10½	9½	9½	
21	16½	USM stp 1	4	39	17½	17½	17½	
52½	24½	UsInd .52	15	150	35½	33½	33½	—1½
26	20	UtahPL 2.32	7	37	26½	25½	26½	
29½	18½	UVInd 1	3	82	20½	19½	20½	—½

V

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12½	9½	Varian .15e	8	65	9	8½	8½	—½
27½	24½	Veeco 1.75a	3	3	24½	24½	24½	
8½	5½	VendoCo .40	6	7	5½	5½	5½	—½
10½	5½	Venice .20	3	3	6	5½	6	—½
15½	13½	VestSe 1.24c		11	13½	13½	13½	+½
34½	21½	Veico Ofsh	24	22	22½	22½	22½	—½
16½	12½	VFCorp .36	5	71	12½	12½	12½	—½
7½	4½	Viacom Inc	9	5	5½	5	5	—½
9½	7½	VictCmo .50	7	5	7½	7½	7½	
15½	10½	VaElPw 1.18	3	451	11½	11½	11½	+½
83½	77	VaEP pf7.28		290	79	78	78	—1
6½	3½	Vornado .971	5	42	4½	4	4½	—½
17½	12½	VSICorp .60	5	1	13½	13½	13½	
31½	25½	VulMat 1.60	5	25	27½	26½	26½	—1½

W

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33½	19	Wachovia .76	8	18	19½	19½	19½	—½
74	46½	Wallbr pf2.20		1	45	45	45	—1½
20	10½	WacRI 2.30e	4	49	11½	10½	11	—½
17	13½	Walgreen 1	6	6	13½	13½	13½	
21½	13½	WalBus .49	1	13	19½	19½	19½	—½
11½	8	WalMu .60a	22	32	9½	9½	9½	—½
23	20	WalM pf1.20		5	21½	21½	21½	—½
19	13½	WalMar .05e	15	24	16	15½	16	
20	7	Warn Labs	11	59	13½	12½	13½	—1
9½	5½	Ward Foods		12	6½	6½	6½	—½
11½	8½	Warnaco .50	3	33	10½	10	10	—½
10	7½	WmrCo .50	5	3	7½	7½	7½	+½
18½	9½	WrnCom .40	4	31	12½	11½	12	
68½	48½	WrnC pfd.25		3	49	48	48	—2½
39½	31½	WarnL .84	12	479	31½	30½	31½	
32½	25	WarrS 1.20	6	16	25	24½	24½	—½
23	14½	WashGs 1.88	10	32	15	15	15	
16½	12½	WashNat .60	4	2	13½	13½	13½	
17½	14½	WashSt 1	2	2	16	16	16	—½
21	18½	WasWP 1.46	8	12	18½	18½	18½	—½
15½	8	Waste Mgmt	15	28	10½	10½	10½	—½D
29	15½	Watkns .10e	13	43	21½	21	21	—½
7½	4½	WayGos .60	6	4	5½	5½	5½	
7½	4½	Wean Unit	4	2	4½	4½	4½	—½
14½	9½	Wean pf.63t		3	10	10	10	—½
8½	5½	Wearbrd .40	2	2	5½	5½	5½	
5½	3½	Webb Del E	4	26	3½	3½	3½	—½
9½	6½	WebMcL .60	1	23	8	7½	7½	—½
15½	14	WeisMkt .52	8	1	15½	15½	15½	+½
13½	15-16	Welbilt Corp		55	1	12	1	
27	20	WellFgo .96	6	179	19½	19½	19½	—½
16	12	WllFlA 2.04e	5	46	13½	11½	11½	—½
9½	7½	WellRG .48a	2	10	7½	7½	7½	—½
15	10½	WestcoF .40a	6	3	11½	11½	11½	+½
56½	35	WtPP pf.50		2.0	54	54	54	—1
28	22½	WtPtPep .2a	5	44	23½	23½	23½	—½
13½	8½	WnAirL .40b	4	146	11½	11½	11½	—½
30½	19½	WnBnc 1.40	6	60	20½	20½	20½	—½
10½	7½	Wn Pac Ind	3	17	8½	8	8½	
15½	11½	WnPoPr .76	4	19	12	11½	11½	—½
17½	11½	WUnion 1.40	5	336	11½	11	11½	
6½	3½	WnUn pfd.60		2	4½	4½	4½	
53½	45	WnUn pfd.60		6	45	44½	45	—1
32	15½	WestgEl .92		529	15½	15½	15½	
36½	26	Weyerhd 1.10		162	28½	27	27½	—½
21½	15½	Weyerhd 1.20	4	90	16½	16½	16½	—½
46	33½	Weyerhd .80	14	7	41	40	40½	—½
12½	11½	WhelFry .40	2	93	11½	11½	11½	
13½	13	WhelPit Sl	2	27	13½	13½	13½	+½
51	36	WhelPit pl		210	37½	37	37	—1
31½	46½	WhelPit pl		260	48	47½	48	+½
22½	21½	Whirlpol .60	1	124	25½	23½	25½	
11½	8½	WhlCon .70	3	5	10½	10½	10½	
41½	39½	WhlCn pfA 2		1	40	40½	40½	
40½	32	WhlC pfC2		2	32½	32	32	
14½	8½	WhiteM .20e	4	48	12½	11½	11½	—½
3½	1½	Whittaker		112	2½	2	2½	+½
13½	12½	WickesCrp 1	3	64	12½	12½	12½	—½
3½	1½	WiebdSt .25	21	5	4½	3½	4½	—½
27	15	WmsCos .9	5	143	18	15½	16	—½
35½	18½	Wms Co wi		40	31	25½	26	+½
47	45	WmsC pf.70		1	42	42	42	—1½
24½	24½	WinnDx 1.20	5	110	41½	41	41½	—½
3	3	Winnebago		103	5½	5½	5½	
20	13½	WisEl 1.41	9	26	21½	21½	21½	—½
60½	50½	WisEl pfA .90		2100	53	53	53	—1½
19½	14½	WisPow 1.24	7	54	17	16½	17	
24½	17	Wlvrn 1.04	7	62	23½	22½	23½	—½
7½	4½	Wilco .01e		5	5½	5½	5½	—½
3	2	Wolver Wwr		1	3½	3	3	
9½	6½	Womatco .16	4	25	8½	8½	8½	+½
13½	8½	WoodCp .18	5	8	9½	9½	9½	—½
17½	12½	WolwHn 1.20	5	170	16½	15½	15½	—½
34½	28	Wolw pf2.20		4	28	27½	27½	—½
5½	3½	World Airw	5	2	3½	3½	3½	
62½	51	Wrigly 2.40a	10	2	51½	51½	51½	
4½	2½	Wvly Corp		32	3	3	3	

X - Y - Z

| 1974 High | 1974 Low | Stocks and Div In $ | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low |

American Stock Exchange Trading

(ontinued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Intl Bankngl		127	½	7-16	7-16	
Inf Foodscr	4	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
InFuneral .16	5	15	2	2	2	
IntGenin .70	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Int Prol .16	3	11	5½	5½	5½	
Int Stretch		3	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
IntSyCon .25	25	4800	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ —	1
Interphoto		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Inteipool	7	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
Intrsyst .40	8	4	18	9¾	18	
Interway Cp	4	51	12	12⅛	12⅛+	⅜
Invesim Fin	11	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	¼
InOil A 1.80	4	5	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛
InvOilB .45	5	12	5⅞	5	5 —	⅛
InvFdA .15e	2	16	3	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
Ionics Inc	14	2	18	9⅞	18	
IroqBrd .03e	6	14	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
Irvin Indust	4	4	3½	3½	3½	
ISC Ind .10	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
IsraelD .79e		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Itel Corp	6	240	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

J - K

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Jactyn .26b	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
Jacobs Eng	10	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
Jamsway .16f	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Jeannel .48t	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Jetronic Ind	3	16	2⅛	1⅞	2 +	⅛
Jupiter Ind	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Kalsrin .20e	3	82	6	5⅞	6 —	
Kalvex Inc		24	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
KaneMill wt		16	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
Kaneb Svc	10	20	39	38	39 +	½
KayCorp .20	12	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Kewanee .45	6	20	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Key Co 20	9	214	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Keystnd .30	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
½ Kilemb .15e	4	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+1-16	
Killearn Pr		107	3½	2½	3 +	⅛
Kim Ark Crp	16	15	1⅛	1	1	
King Ostlcl	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
Kingslip .16	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Kirbyind .50	4	6	14½	14	14 —	⅜
Kit Mfg		4	2	2	2 —	⅛
KleerVu Ind		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
Kleinerts	7	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅜
Klitklok .60	5	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Knicker Toy	4	61	12	11⅝	12	
Kolmorg .40	8	5	19¼	19	19 —	½
KuhnStr .10	3	4	5	5	5	
LaBarge	6	6	2	2	2	
Lafay Radio	3	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Lake Shore	12	89	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
LaMaur .36	6	11	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
Lane W .24f		30	2⅛	2	2⅛	
LaPointe .20	10	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
Lndmrk Ld	4	30	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
LarwR 1.23e	5	50	8	7⅞	8 +	½
LerwinR wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16+1-16	
LCA Ca .45	4	54	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
LCA Co wt		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
LeaRon .24b	7	3	11	10⅞	10⅞—	½
Leath Co .50	4	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
Lee Enfr .36	7	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
Lee Natl	6	4	4	4	4	
Lee Pharm	17	19	10½	10	10½+	½
Lehigh Pres	5	2	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
Leisure Tec	2	9	3	3	3	
LosFeliz .30	3	20	4	3⅞	4	
Lewis Bus	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	½
Lilli Ann .22	4	2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅛
Lincoln Am	9	9	2	2	2	
Lloyds Elec	1	130	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Lodge S .05e	10	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
LoewThe wt		120	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
Logistic .10e	4	15	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
LaGanSv .62	14	2	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
LouisCe 1.08	4	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
LSB Ind .17f	5	1	3	3	3	
LTVCorp wt		60	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
Lynch Corp	10	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Macrod Ind		33	11-16	11-16	11-16	
Ma Pbs 1.28	7	4	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
Mallry Ran		22	7-16	⅜	⅜—	⅛
Mamm Mrt		40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Manuf T .50	5	10	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
Marindu B	12	238	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
MarshF .05e	3	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Marshal Ind	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
Masland .40	4	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Masnelin .20	5	1	8⅝	5⅝	8⅝+	⅛
MaulBro .10	3	34	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
Maule U .17e	2	1	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
McCro wt n	3	5	5	5	5	
McCull Oil	21	136	5⅛	5	5⅛	
McDonh .40	3	106	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
McIntsh .32	33	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
McKeon Cn	3	24	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
Means FW 1	5	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Medalist .40	3	14	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	½

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅞	2	Medain Leis	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	5⅝	Medenco .13	6	19	8⅛	5⅝	6⅝+	⅛
26½	20½	MedfmGn .54	9	3	22	22	22	
3⅛	1⅛	Mego Intl In		9	2	2	2 —	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	MEK Co .72	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4½	3½	Mercam Ind		1	4	4	4	
3⅛	⅜	Merklin .06f		3	⅜	⅜	⅜—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Metrocare	3	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3⅛	2	Mich Genl	33	15	2⅛	2	2	
7½	3	MichSu .18e	4	18	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
8⅛	4⅝	Midd Glass	4	18	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Midw Ru .48	7	2	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16⅝	9⅛	Miles Elect	4	77	9½	8⅛	8½—	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Miller H	5	12	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛+	⅜
8⅝	5⅝	MillOnx .10r	4	40	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅜
29⅝	14⅞	Mill Roy .70e	8	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅜
15⅝	5⅝	MoKanTx cv		18	10½	10	10⅛—	⅛
29¼	18	Mitchell En	9	3	19½	19½	19½	
4⅛	3½	Mitts Ca .16	6	66	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16½	8	Moiycrp wt		77	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	MtgCr 1.19e	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
17	13⅝	MIVMII 1.20	5	10	16⅛	16	16⅛+	½
1⅝	9-16	Mavselab	4	2 1	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
13⅛	7⅞	MPB Ca .40	4	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅜	MPS Int Ca		14	⅞	⅜	⅞+	1-16
12⅝	5⅝	MuulsAm .70	6	7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
6⅝	4½	MWA .40r	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
30½	23⅝	Napco Ind	4	3	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	NardaM .14f	3	13	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
3⅝	1½	Nat Allnla		14	3⅛	2	3⅛+	⅛
13-16	9-16	NatBalas N		2	½	½	½	
2⅝	1½	NatNtn Ent	11	10	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	2⅛	NKinney Ca	21	75	4⅛	4	4⅛	
10½	4⅛	NMedEn 12	2	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Nat Paragn	5	10	18½	10½	10½+	⅛
7¼	3⅛	Nat Silv .20e	3	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1	⅜	Nat System		2	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
7	4½	NatInwH 20	5	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
4	2⅝	Nelly Don	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	6
2⅝	1⅛	NestLM .10e	13	25	1½	1½	1½ —	⅛
36½	35	NENuclr .30	17	8	35⅞	35⅞	35½—	⅜
1⅝	11-16	Newidria M		28	13-16	13-16	13-16	
23⅞	13½	NMex Ariz	68	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅝	2	Newpark Res	6	24	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
10	5⅝	N Proc .35e	7	262	6	5⅞	6 +	⅜
13	10	NYTimes .60	6	14	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	NiaFSv .26	4	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
3	2⅛	Nichols SE	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅞	4⅛	NJB Pr Inv		66	7⅛	6⅞	7 ⅛	⅜
3⅝	2	Noel Indust		5	3	2	2	
4	1⅞	Nortek Inc	5	10	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
2⅝	1½	NoAmMl wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
16	7⅞	NorAm Roy	41	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
7	3⅝	NorCen Dils	8	73 3	11-16	3½	3⅝—	⅛
17	6⅝	NNGMob wt		14	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
4	2½	Novo Corp	3	223	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	½
7½	4	Nuclear Dat		38	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛

O

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Offshore Co	7	23	20⅛	19½	19½—	1⅛
Ohio Art .20	9	3	4½	4½	4½	
Okla Land .50	6	26	8⅝	8	8 —	⅜
OKCo 1	3	69	19½	18⅞	19½—	½
Olla Ind	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
OnLine Sys	17	14	28⅞	27½	28⅛	
OnanCp .20e	4	4	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
Oklep 1.60e	4	12000	77½	73⅞	77½—	3⅛
OpenRd Ind		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
OrloHa .30e	3	11	8⅛	5⅛	8⅛—	⅜
Ormond Ind	50	16	1	⅞	1 +	⅛
OSullvn .50e	4	2	7½	7½	7½	
OxfordSpr 1	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
OverhDr .40	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
OxidFsr .45e	4	28	3⅛	2	2 —	⅜
OzarkA .05e	27	34	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
P&F Indust	9	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
PGEApf 1.50		6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
PGESpf 1.25		3	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
PGRd pfl.25		1	14	14	14 —	⅛
PGpfA 1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
PG 4.6pf1.20		18	13⅛	13½	13⅛+	½
PG 4.3pf1.09		3	12⅛	12½	12½+	½
PG 8.1pf2.04		3	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
PG 9.4pf2.37		14	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
P Ho'ds .34	6	14	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
PacLt pf4.40		230	51	50	51 +	2
PacLt pf4.36		220	45	45	45 +	1
PNwTel 1.12	8	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
59% PacPL pf 5		225	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞—	1
PacSavL .28	6	35	14⅞	13½	13½—	⅜
Pall Corp	0	14	15	15	15	
Palomr Finl		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
PaloAl 1.15e	2	211	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
PanOcean O	92	99	0⅛	9	0⅛+	⅛
PaMt Bradf	2	17	3½	2⅛	2⅛—	½
Pantasote	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ParaPk2 .10	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Park Ch .40	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Park El .26l	4	2 2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
Parklan Hos	10	1	2	2	2	
Parkwy Dis	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Parsons .35e	10	2 8	18	17⅞	17⅞—	½
Patgon'a .20	3	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
PatoCG .20e	7	109	9½	2⅛	9 —	1
Patrick Pet	7	345	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
PeaseEll wt		2	½	7-16	½+1-16	
PeelElM .06e	12	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
PeerTu .20e	10	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Pemcor Inc	4	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
PennOlx wt		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
PenEng .60b	4	2	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
PenR'E 1.15	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
PennTr .80a	5	1	15½	15½	15½	
PepBoys 1	5	5	12⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅜
PepCam .40	4	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
PerinlCp .30	5	23	5½	5½	5½—	½
Permaner	4	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Pertec Corp	15	7	2⅛	2½	2⅛+	⅛
Petro Lewis	3	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	½
PhilLD .52r	4	224	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
Phoenix Sti		87	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
PicnPay St	5	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
Pioner P'as	4	20	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	½
Pioneer Sys		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Pioneer Tex	3	17	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
PitDeMo .80	12	356	24½	24⅛	24½—	⅛
PitWVa .56a	9	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
PitWay .60b	18	1	28½	28½	28½—	½
PizzaCp Am	10	14	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
PlacD 1.20a	3	5	18½	18½	18½	
Plant Ind	9	20	6	5⅞	6	
Planirmics	8	15	18½	18	18½—	⅛
Plu Group		9	⅝	⅝	⅝	
PlyGem .36f	4	4	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
PNBMR wt		40	½	½	½	
Polychr .65l	5	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
Potter Inst		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Prairie Oil	12	13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
Prch Lmb 1	6	7211	3⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	½
Pratt Rd .25	5	4	4	4	4	
Pref Carp	3	16	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
PrenHall .92	9	52	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
Presley Cos	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Preston .70	3	1	13	13	13 —	⅜
Prair Intl b	4	4	18½	17⅞	18⅛+	½
PrpCT 1.60p	4	22	7⅞	7½	7⅞—	⅜
ProvGas .80	6	3	9	9	9 —	½
PrudBdg .34	3	8	3	3	3	
PSA Inc wt		10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
Pulte Homes	42	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
PunlaGrd .15	3	1	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
Putnam5 .44	5	4	9⅛	9½	9 +	⅜
Quebcor Inc	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜

R

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Ranchrs Ex	8	5	13	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
RongrO Kan	70	44	28½	27½	28	
Rancbrg .80	5	6	14½	14½	14½	
RapdAm wt		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Ray Resrcs	5	32	4	4	4	
RaymPr .40	7	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
RB Indust	4	9	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Reading Ind	5	4	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
RlfInT 1.66e	5	28	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
RnRT 3.32a	5	6	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
Recrion 1a	8	30	34	33⅝	33⅞—	⅛
Reeves Telc	12	14	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞	
RefrigTr .13	7	5	4	4	4 —	⅛
ReitFd .81e	17	27	2½	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
ReliFr pf4.38	6	5	37½	36½	37½+	⅜
RelGrp wt		56	⅞	⅝	⅞+	⅛
RemAr .80a	5		22½	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
RepHous .16	5a	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
RepMin wt		5	½	½	½	
RepNat NY	4	1	22½	22½	22½	
ReschCt .08	5	753	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛—	⅛
ResOil G .10	5	82	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
ResistHx .30	5	2	7½	7½	7½	
RestrtsInt A	21	4	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
Rest Assoc	16	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
RexNet .14l	9	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Richford In	29	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
Richlan .10e		13	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Rics Ar .10e	32	5	7½	7½	7½	
Riker Maxs		6	15-16	⅞	⅞—	⅛
Riley Ca	4	9	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
RisdonM .36	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
RitrFnB .24	1	13	8½	8⅛	8½—	⅛
Robinc Lad	3	14	3½	2½	3½	
Robinsch	14	107	41½	39⅞	40⅞+	⅛
Roblin Ind		10	7	7⅛	7⅛	
Rockwy .88	4	1	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
Rocka Nat	2	49	7 11-16	11-16	11-16+1-16	
Rogers Corp	10	7	14⅞	14½	14½—	½
Roland Intl	3	8	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
Rollins Intl	2	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Ronco Teleg		3	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
Rossmor Cs	2	7	3⅞	2⅞	3⅞—	⅛
Rossmor wt		5	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
Rowan .14	10	13	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Rowlnd Inc		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
Royal Amer	10	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
RoyBus .30e		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
RoyBch Col	3	4	2	2	2	
Rusco Ind	4½	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
Russ'ns Inc	3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
Russell .40	3	3	8⅛	8⅛	8 —	
Rust Ind .40	4	4	7	7	7	
Ryan Ho .20	8	18	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛

S

Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
SDiegG pf.40		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	½
San JW 2.36	63	7	33½	33½	33½—	
Sanitas Svc		2	1-16	1-16	1-16	
Sargent Ind		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Saturn Airw	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Savoy Ind		69	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
Schertzlr .40	3	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Schick Inc		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Scient Atlan	7	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
Scope Ind	18	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
Scorpys .05	10	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
Sturm, Ruger	23	62	28	27⅞	27⅞	
Sea Con .20	5	75	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
Seaport Cp			13-16	13-16	13-16	
Seaboard pf.55		2205	4	4	4	
Searsind .40	3	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Seas All .10e	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
SecMtl 1.92e	3	32	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
SecMtl In .91		3	5-16	5-16	5-16	
Sec Plastics	4	1	5	5	5	
Selas Ca .30	5	5	5	5	5 —	⅛
Seligm Asso	12	3	1½	1½	1½	
Sally Lal .60	3	2	6	6	6	
Semich .21f	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
Servotr .20r	12	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
SGL In 10r	4	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
SG Sec .51e		8	3	3⅛	3⅛	
SG Sc pf1.70		5	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
Sheer Shoe	15	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
Shaw In .43	5	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
ShelRes .06	45	3	2⅛	2	2 +	⅛
ShndCp .71i	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Shnandh Oil	12	17	13	13	13 —	⅛
Sherwd Mfd	6	10	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
Shoowell In	6	10	3	3	3	
Showbot .a	4	7	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅛
Sierracin Cp	9	3	6	6½	6 —	½
Sigma .37i	4	8	4	4	4	
Simplicf .37i	3	8	3	3	3 —	⅛
Sitkin SmRt	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
Solitron .85		70	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
Sonder Brds	4	12	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
Sorg Pa .25e	3	7	8½	8⅛	8	
Soundsn .60	3	3	7	7	7	
SCEDi pf1.56		2300	20½	20½	20½	
SCE pfa.9[illegible]		2	10	10	10	
SC 8.8pf 3.21		7	25½	25½	25½—	⅛
SC 5.2pf 1.30		5	15	15	15 —	⅛
SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	12½	12½	12½	
SC 4.3pf 1.08		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
SC 4.0pf 1.02		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	
Sou Real UI	0	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Sou Rov .62	10	45	22	20⅞	21 —	⅜
Spectry Rec	3	2	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
Spector Ind	4	12	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
Speizman Ind		19	2	2	2	
SpencCo .32i	5	2	2	2	2	
Spenc F .08e	3	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Splentex .22	4	4	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
Spectr Ind .60	6	15	15	15	15	
Spectr Prod	4	25	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
SteMatA .42	3	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
SidPac Corp	3	24	2⅛

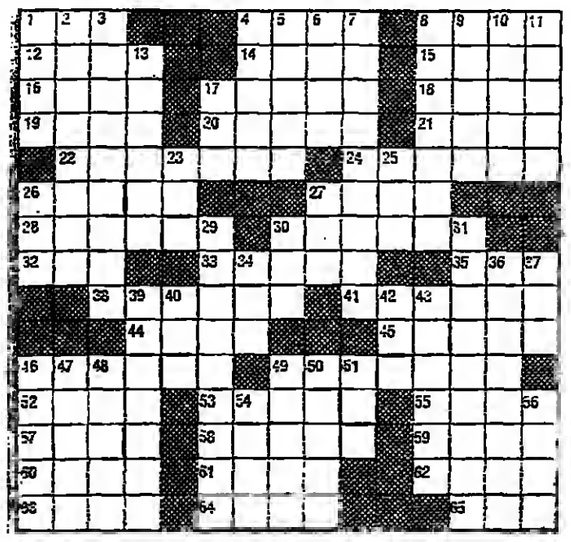
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Priest's garment
4 Miss Daniels
8 Teener's ailment
12 Sow
14 Jai ——
15 "... is —— forgotten"
16 Santa sound
17 "—— nach Osten"
18 Spanish love
19 Oklahoma city
20 Letter
21 Like some phone lines
22 Having rough going
24 Advenced-degree writings
26 —— Ababa
27 Busy as ——
28 Side: Prefix
30 Onward, in Naples
32 Residue
33 Part of U.S.N.A.
35 Vote
38 Property
41 Sheen
44 Recorder's offspring
45 Bert et al.
46 Mss. for Cheops
49 Having rough going
52 Kind of cheese
53 Tree resin
55 African fox
57 Egyptian goddess
58 Kluxers' groups
59 Table d'——
60 Kind of breeches
61 Yutang et al.
62 Plaintiff
63 "... and a —— wide"
64 Nelson
65 Tour golfer

DOWN

1 Arthur of tennis
2 King of Sparta
3 Having rough going, with 7 Down
4 Of an element
5 Israeli port
6 Place for francs
7 See 3 Down
8 As red ——
9 God of mirth
10 Hangman's need
11 Iggins et al.
13 Aberdeen Angus
17 Grammar case: Abbr.
23 Military standby group: Abbr.
25 Coop dweller
26 In the manner of
27 Miss Gardner
29 Having rough going
30 —— atque vale
31 Having rough going
34 Suffix for hyphen or assassin
36 Anti-lightning device
37 ——man
39 Having rough going
40 Feathers' partner
42 Final: Abbr.
43 Bernhardt et al.
46 Annoying
47 Turkish city
48 Writer Walter
49 "—— at 'em."
50 Garden flower
51 Capp and Pacino
54 Smelly
56 Saarinen



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	17	62	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	13	56	Stormy
ANKARA	21	70	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	68	Fair
BEIRUT	23	74	Fair
BELGRADE	16	61	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	54	Rain
BRUSSELS	11	52	Rain
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy
CAIRO	20	68	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Fair
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	30	86	Fair
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	54	Cloudy
FLORENCE	25	77	Fair
FRANKFURT	12	54	Rain
GENEVA	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	21	70	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy
LISBON	29	84	Fair
LONDON	11	52	Stormy
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	29	84	Fair
MILAN	23	74	Cloudy
MONTREAL	8	47	Rain
MOSCOW	12	54	Cloudy
MUNICH	7	45	Stormy
NEW YORK	17	63	Rain
NICE	22	72	Fair
OSLO	18	65	Cloudy
PARIS	10	50	Rain
PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
ROME	21	70	Cloudy
SOFIA	10	50	Rain
STOCKHOLM	16	61	Cloudy
TEHRAN	33	91	Overcast
TEL AVIV	24	75	Fair
TUNIS	29	84	Fair
VENICE	16	61	Stormy
VIENNA	14	57	Cloudy
WARSAW	13	56	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	22	72	Rain
ZURICH	10	50	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

May 23, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.15
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$7.35
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF55.00
(w) Apollo (Tempus) iss.pr.	SF77.42
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$22.29
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$9.93
(r) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$5.90
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:	
— (w) Fund of Australia	Aus.$3.13
— (w) Prop Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.27
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$2.65
SAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Bazebond	SF242.70
— (d) Combar	SF176.00
— (d) Grobar	SF630.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF342.00
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$38.98
(w) Browninvest	$15.23
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$11.81
(d) Can. Secur Growth Fd.	$4.81
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$11.95
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.29
(d) Capital Rentinvest	SF962
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$100.35
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$781.12
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Cert.	$7.28
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs	$10.35
(m) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$7.68
(r) Convert Sec. N.V.	$527.84
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF668.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF79.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF73.00
— (d) Energievalor	SF83.75
— (d) Usec	SF697.00
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF131.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.31
C.S INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) StF Growth Fund	$1.52
— (w) StF Japan Fund	$9.95
— (w) StF Trust S.A.	$8.57
— (w) StF Income Fund	$9.02
(w) D.G.C.	$46.91
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$2.77
(d) Delta Multifund	$5.29
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9,216
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.86
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$9.60
— (w) Dr. Interes. Inc. Fd.	$11.61
(w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$8.44
— (w) Dr.Offsh Deb.Prem.	—
(w) Europe Obligations	1.1944
(d) Eurunion	$41.92
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.82
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitaly	$9.77
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$15.81
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd	$21.18
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$6.79
(d) Fiduciem	SF936
(d) Finance Union	$8.87
(w) First Fund	$15.67
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$25.42
(d) First Security Can Fd.	$26.32
(w) Fleming Euro S.A.	$11.02
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$20.18
(w) Fonsalex Equic Pr.	SF2,044
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF94.36
(r) Fonditalia	$10.67
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.96
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$8.92
(w) Future Australia Fd	$6.19
G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$9.04
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Bermd.$21.26
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Bermd.$5.03
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l	$7.30
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$4,833.00
(d) H.O.L.T./Holco	$29.01
(d) Icofund	$10.35
(w) Ingrox	$23.06
(d) Interfi	SF417.25
(w) Interfund S.A.	$10.91
(m) Interitalia	Lire 8,475
(w) Intermarket Fund	$103.11
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.38
(w) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.28
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$4.72
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.17
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$46.94
(w) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.39
(w) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.48
(w) Japan Growth Fund	$15.76
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$45.55
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$13.15
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$38.92
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$40.52
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$15.03
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,646
(w) Kleinwort Ben.Continl F.	$9.52
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$13.25
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$21.51
L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
— (w) L&B-T Multi-war Fd.	SF40.56
— (w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF14.00
(w) Luxfund	$19.96
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.74
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$5.71
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.02
(w) N.A.M.P.	$12.02
(w) Nippon Fund	$75.27
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$8.22
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$9.76
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd Inc.	$1.64
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$2.19
(d) Putnam Interna'l Fund	$20.43
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,535
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF7,492
(d) Rentinvest	LF882
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.44
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.55
— (d) Global Fund	$4.53
(w) Samurai Portfolio	$47.05
(r) Sentry Portfolio N.V.	$2.65
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.)	$11.31
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.73
— (d) Share Realty	$14.43
— (w) Shareholders Equit.	$4.25
— (d) Enterprise Func	$4.76
— (d) Harbor Fund	$6.63
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF2,[illegible]
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF5.61
— (d) I.T.P. Fund N.V.	$7.14
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM30.40
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est	SF1,485
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,152
(d) Soros Fund	$102.14
(w) Star Fund	$6.79
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$8.47
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF439.27
— (d) Intervalor	SF17.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF369.50
— (d) Swisstanar New Ser.	SF222.00
— (d) Unif. Bond Select	SF33.09
— (d) Universal Fund	SF90.15
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.51
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sw.)	$24.61
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (N.Y.)	$24.01
(w) Tokyo Valor	$17.82
(w) Transpacific Fund	$16.19
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$ [illegible]
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.35
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF[illegible]
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF[illegible]
— (d) Convert-invest	SF81.00
— (d) Earn Europe Sh.	SF12.60
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF94.[illegible]
— (d) Globinvest	SF[illegible]
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF10.80
— (d) Romene-Invest	SF300.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF[illegible]
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est	SF173.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Allaktienfonds	DM[illegible]
— (d) Europafonds	DM[illegible]
— (d) Unifonds	DM[illegible]
— (d) Unirenta	DM[illegible]
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM49.30
(r) United Cap. Int. Fd.	$2.[illegible]
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$10.39
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can $7.11
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.11
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,241.56
(m) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,002.07
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$421.57
(w) Worldwide Securities	$35.11
(w) Worldwide Special	$143.84

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; a — Offer price; b — Bid

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PEALL

TENIL

TEEBEL

SPOKEE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the surprise answer here: "__ - _____!" IT

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: TROTH SLOPE STUDIO BLAZER

Yesterday's Answer: The case for a man who may want to drink — A HOLSTER

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I'M JUST TRYIN' TO FIGGER OUT WHERE TO GO WHEN I GET TO BE A ASTERNAUT."

BOOKS

THE POISON ORACLE

By Peter Dickinson. Pantheon. 181 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

HERE'S a murder mystery in which the only witness to the crime is a chimpanzee—a chimpanzee who has learned to communicate through a set of symbols. Here's a plot that raises such questions as "can a chimpanzee lie?" Disguised as a suspense novel, "The Poison Oracle" also broaches such issues as the interplay between language and culture. If the language disintegrates, will the culture join it in a suicide pact? Does the absence of any terminology for cause and effect preserve a society from the decadence that seems to overtake all others? Might it not be necessary for the 20th century to maintain at least one underdeveloped country as a guarantee, in a sense, of our history? Are we, as Max Lerner once said about literature, "constantly in need of rebarbarization?"

The corpse in Peter Dickinson's latest book is not so much a person as a culture. Can the primitive marsh peoples in the Arab sultanate of Q'kut ignore the fact that there is oil under their mud huts? Can they survive the disease-laden effluvia that drains down from half of Asia into their swamp? Can a heroine with a nose that is "less accipitrine than columbaceous" single-handedly overcome with her sexuality all of the author's erudition?

For the average suspense reader the answer will be no. Even an indignant no, since the protagonist doesn't even get to rub her columbaceous nose. To them "The Poison Oracle" will seem less like a mystery novel than a PhD thesis with a couple of dead people pressed in its pages. Others, those with a weakness for the crime of originality, will go on praising Dickinson and showering prizes on him.

Wesley Morris, the anti-hero of the book—yes, the anti-hero has infiltrated the suspense genre—is a "psycholinguist" who has been offered a huge salary and a laboratory in Q'kut by the whimsical sultan who was at Oxford with him.

Morris loves his chimpanzee, Dinah, better than James Bond ever loved any of his birds. He has an extremely low sexual drive—a new trend in crime novels that may be a backlash against the near-pornography that was beginning to taint their schoolboy innocence. He loves her with all the ardor of his IQ. As she progresses in her ability to communicate with him, we feel that he will soon be treating her to poetry—pastoral, if not actually lyrical.

When the heroine—who is maliciously named Anne by the author—arrives, it is in a hijacked jet that she and two other "revolutionaries" have attempted to use to a country that presumably needs them. The plane runs out of gas, and you might say Dickinson did too when she brought her on the scene. Anne seems to be there simply as a gesture to the genre. As soon as he wins another prize he will be able to dispense with such clichés altogether.

But Morris's heart belongs to Dinah. The sultan prefers Anne, and far from being repelled by his dewlaps, she digs him. It must be confessed that she is a bit of a bawd. Revolutionaries don't seem to consecrate their passions to the cause the way they used to. Anne appears to take, and make it with, the sultan in whatever shape she happens to find it.

When it becomes necessary for Morris to visit the marshmen, he is the only one who is fluent in their language—Dickinson concentrates on them a complete kit of their cultural patterns. Their cosmology includes holy relics, castration and all sorts of anthropological apparatus. The author is not one to stint in these matters.

Ordinary mysteries end with mundane feats of detection. The murderer is identified and disposed of, either by the hero or by the slower ruminations of the judiciary process. "The Poison Oracle" sends the actual murderer away to die offstage. He is only the hapless agent of a more potent force. The victims are not by a person, but by an apocalypse. It is cause and effect that corrupt progression that characterizes every attempt at civilization, which kills.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

Giacometti Work Stolen in Dallas

DALLAS, May 23 (UPI) — Thieves carried away art valued at $300,000 from a private gallery in 15 minutes, owner said today.

"They knew exactly what they wanted," Raymond Verven said.

The most expensive object missing was a bronze statuette by Swiss sculptor Alberto Giacometti (1901-1966). Mr. Verven said Giacometti had only six like the one stolen, that the last one auctioned on the commercial market brought $150,000 in London in 1972.

Picasso Sent Back With Thief's 'Regrets'

HOUSTON, May 23 (AP) — An etching by Pablo Picasso, stolen from an exhibition at Rice University April 21 has been returned, according to Harris Rothenstein, executive administrator of the Institute for the Arts at Rice.

The etching, worth between $3,000 and $4,000, arrived in the mail last Friday, he said. It was mailed from Trenton, N.J., damaged, and bore a New York City street address and the signature, "R. Egret" or regret.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

A difficult competitive auction landed South in a tricky contract of three no-trump on the diagramed deal. The new-suit bid of one heart in response to the overcall of one diamond was forcing in his style.

Standard bidders would have to make a cue-bid of two clubs to make sure that North continued. As it was, both players made later cue bids in the opponents' black suits, showing strength and allowing no-trump to be reached.

West led the club king, the right choice when partner is unlikely to have the ace since it allows for the possibility of a singleton queen. South won with the ace and led the diamond ten, on which West played low.

If the declarer had played low from dummy, he would have made 12 tricks without trouble, but he misguessed by putting up the king. This would have been the winning play if East had held the singleton queen. It was clear from the bidding that West held the ace, but the position of the queen was not clear. The contract was now in jeopardy, and communications were a major problem.

As the cards lie, the contract could have been made by leading four rounds of hearts. But South not unnaturally believed that the spade king was on his right. Hoping for a defensive error, he ducked a heart won by East.

The defense continued clubs, and South could now have made nine tricks by taking the queen. But not knowing he was due for two spade tricks, he ducked.

West now had a chance to spoil the game by taking the club king and cashing his diamond winner, then leading the spade king. This left the declarer in the dummy, allowing East to make the setting trick with the spade jack. If the clubs were continued and West was on track. He took his winners and played a spade, intending to play the nine, only to find East had his projected end play working necessary.

North-South were happy to get this result until they found that in the replay North-South reached the same bid and made six diamonds, winning the trumps correctly and finding up the spade king.

NORTH
♠ AQ96
♡ 2
◇ KJ98654
♣ 5

WEST (D)	EAST
♠ K	♠ J1075
♡ J74	♡ 10985
◇ AQ7	◇ —
♣ KJ10973	♣ 842

SOUTH
♠ 84
♡ AKQ63
◇ 1032
♣ AQ6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♣	1◇	Pass	[illegible]
2♣	2◇	2♠	[illegible]
Pass	3♠	Pass	[illegible]
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club king.

rales' 2d Home Run ads Cubs Past Mets

m Wire Dispatches

ORK, May 23.—Jerry second home run of the hree-run shot with two ninth inning, gave the ubs a 9-6 victory over ork Mets last night.

who drove in six runs me, drilled a line shot r Bob Apodaca into the ullpen after the Mets lly walked Rick Mon- first base open and the run on third.

batting .211 entering also hit a solo homer rth and a two-run sin- fifth off starter Tom Monday also connected who has been plagued run problems this sea-

dgers 6, Reds 3

Angeles, Steve Garvey nur runs in the open- nnings with a double le and the Dodgers in- eir lead in the National est to nine games with ory over Cincinnati.

increasing his RBI total hed a two-run double st inning and capped in second with a two- to put his club in Beating the Reds for time in five meetings the Dodgers also got from second baseman Lee Lacy, who singled in a run in the second and had a sacrifice fly in the sixth. The victory was Los Angeles' 13th in its last 15 games.

Phils 7, Cards 1

At St. Louis, Del Unser backed Ron Scheuler's two-hit pitching with three runs batted in on a home run and a single, powering Philadelphia to a 7-1 victory over the Cardinals.

Astros 5, Padres 1

At Houston, catcher Milt May blasted a pinch-hit grand slam home run with two out in the ninth inning to lift the Astros to a 5-1 victory over San Diego. May's blast his second in two days—and second of the season—came off reliever Vicente Romo.

White Sox 8, 2, Rangers 2, 8

CHICAGO, May 23 (UPI).—Ferguson Jenkins, striking out 10, ended a personal three-game losing streak last night by pitching Texas to an 8-2 triumph over the Chicago White Sox in the nightcap of a doubleheader. The Rangers dropped the opener, 8-2, to Wilbur Wood.

Ranger slugger Jeff Burroughs hit a two-run homer in the first game and a two-run triple in the nightcap to raise his runs batted in total to 45, tops in the major leagues.

A's 7, Twins 4

At Bloomington, Minn., American League West leaders Oakland rallied for six runs in the last three innings to defeat the Twins, 7-4. Reggie Jackson drove in five runs with a home run, a bases-loaded double and a single while Joe Rudi broke a 4-4 tie in the ninth inning with a two-run double.

Orioles 1, Indians 0

At Baltimore, Paul Blair's run-scoring single in the 12th inning gave the Orioles a 1-0 victory over Cleveland. Ross Grimsley pitched an eight-hitter for the victory. The pitching duel was decided after Boog Powell opened Baltimore's 12th with a double. He was replaced by pinch-runner Amos Cabell, who scored easily on Blair's hit after Brooks Robinson was given an intentional pass with one out.

Red Sox 6; Yanks 3

At Boston, Bernie Carbo drove in a pair of runs and made a game-saving catch in right field to give the Red Sox their fifth straight victory, a 6-3 decision over the New York Yankees. The victory was Boston's eighth straight against New York at Fenway Park and 17th in 18 meetings.

Angels 6, Royals 1

At Kansas City, Frank Robinson hit his 560th career homer, boosting California to a 6-1 victory over the Royals. Winner Bill Singer, 6-3, had a shutout until the ninth inning when Amos Otis tripled and scored on John Mayberry's double.

Tigers 6, Brewers 4

At Milwaukee, Mickey Lolich fired a four-hitter and Willie Horton and Al Kaline drove in two runs each to give Detroit a 6-4 victory over the Brewers.

League Leaders

ERICAN LEAGUE

Batting

ad on 90 at-bats.)

	AB	R	H	Pct.
.....	145	23	60	.414
k	132	37	47	.385
.....	125	20	46	.368
Boston	132	26	44	.333
oston.....	98	11	32	.323
veland ..	93	10	31	.322
xas	90	17	30	.333
York ...	179	15	29	.320
alt.....	135	9	44	.326
.....	149	16	48	.322

mpanaeris, Oak., 30; Jack- 18; Yastrzemski, Bost., 27; C., 27; Burroughs, Tex., 24.

TTED IN—Burroughs, Tex., Oak., 37; Briggs, Mil., 36; 29; Nettles, N.Y., 28.

ew, Minn., 60; Burroughs, nson, Tex., 52; Rudi, Oak., on, Oak., 47.

—Rudi, Oak., 15; Burroughs, ckson, Oak., 11; McRae, nsly, K.C., 10.

Evans, Bost., 4; White, ers, Cal., 4; Otis, K.C., 4; Oak., 4.

UNS—Jackson, Oak., 13; 11; Nettles, N.Y., 11; Bur- 10; Briggs, Mil., 9.

BASES—North, Oak., 17; 15; Campaneris, Oak., 13; C., 16; Randle, Tex., 19;

(4 decisions)—G. Perry, 67, 1.73; Fingers, Oak., 4-1, oleman, Det., 6-2, .750, 3.72; 3-1, .750, 2.80; Busby K.C., 20; Hunter, Oak., 7-3, .700, N.Y., 6-3, .667, 3.38; Singer .667, 2.70.

UTS—Ryan, Cal., 85; Singer, lylevo, Minn., 61; Jenkins, Perry, Cle., 37; Busby, K.C.,

TIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

based on 90 at-bats.)

	AB	R	H	Pct.
Louis.....	141	26	56	.397
anta	190	26	70	.368
Louis	148	12	52	.351
ia.	99	17	34	.342
ston	120	23	41	.342
ntreal	128	17	43	.336
Pitts.	165	15	51	.329
inc.	134	23	44	.328
.....	135	34	43	.318
A.	154	26	49	.318

Bonds, S.F., 38; Wynn, L.A., St. L., 34; Cedeno, Houst., 33; L., 28.

ATTED IN—Wynn, L.A., 41; A., 36; Cedeno, Houst., 35; Oh., 33; Smith, St. L., 33.

Arr, Atl., 70; Maddox, S.F., St. L., 56; Garvey, L.A., 55; D., 53.

—Garvey, L.A., 13; Rose, oncepcion, Cin., 12; Cedeno, Maddox, S.F., 12.

—Garr, Atl., 6; Oliver, Pitts., L.A., 4; Bonds, S.F., 4.

UNS—Wynn, L.A., 14; Staub, ron, Atl., 8; Bench, Cin., 8; 8; Cedeno, Houst., 8; Gar-

BASES—Brock, St. L., 28; ubl., 25; Morgan, Cin., 17; 16; Hernandez, S.D., 15.

14 decisions) — Messer- 4-0, 1.000, 2.11; Sosa, S.F., 12; Caldwell, S.F., 7-1, .875, n, Houst., 6-1, .857, 2.62; 5-1, .857, 2.61; Mallack, N.Y., 88; Hough, L.A., 4-1, .800, Mon., 6-2, .750, 3.93.

UTS—Seaver, N.Y., 78; P. 63; Koosman, N.Y., 58; L., 54; Mallack, N.Y., 53.

Vince Matthews Writes Book

Black Olympian: Victim of 'Slouch'

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT).—In what he calls his private thought book, the 1972 Olympic 400-meter champion once wrote, "I'll die before I can really live." But even the obituary of Vincent Matthews will be a reminder not so much that he won the gold medal but that he slouched on the victory stand. In the hours and days that followed, his explanations were minimal. He even told his mother that he "just didn't feel like" standing at attention. Now, almost two years later, with the publication of his compelling autobiography, "My Race Be Won," his explanation spills out in a torrent.

Vincent Matthews is black and that influenced him. But beyond that he is an individual, and all track and field athletes are by the nature of their individual role in their individual events. *He is an individual who is complex*, sensitive, brooding, and concerned with living with what he demands of himself rather than what others demand of him. Perhaps more important to the world, he has emerged as a symbol of what the Olympics have become, a farce of politics among nations, instead of what the Olympics are supposed to be, the flame of competition among athletes.

And so, when the national anthem was played and the American flag was raised in Munich that day, Vincent Matthews slouched. And he was booed. He doesn't expect to be cheered now but he deserves to be heard.

Wrong Tune

"I was standing there being myself," he wrote in collaboration with Neil Amdur, "because that's the way I felt about the whole program. The country was getting the praise for what I had done. But they weren't playing 'The Vincent Matthews Anthem,' they were playing the anthem for the United States. I felt that I had worked and practiced and had worried about how I was going to get to the Olympic trials. I was the one who had to climb the fences [in order to practice]. I was the one who had to run against Lee Evans to shut the mouth of skeptics like Bill Bowerman [the U.S. track and field coach]. I was the one standing up there, no one else but me.

"Sure the U.S. Olympic Committee had given me a chance to come to the Olympics. But I had to beg to get there. As far as the USOC was concerned, I was just another body to fill up a sweatsuit. As far as I was concerned, it was like a job. There was no love for each other. What did it matter what I did on the victory stand? What were the Olympics for anyway? Weren't they supposed to be for the athletes to enjoy a symbol of competition and goodwill, like playing chess with a Russian you'll never see again? Why did the public feel the necessity for some sort of vicarious identification that forced the injection of nationalism and patriotism?

"I just wasn't going along with all those patriotic people, period. I just don't dig patriotism and boundaries. I've always felt that there are two big things most wars are started over: one is patriotism, the other is religious boundaries. Land always comes into any dispute but it's usually hidden behind these two reasons. Look at the Arab-Israeli dispute, Ireland-England, India-Pakistan. Patriotism and religion are responsible for the fighting. What provokes the fighting, of course, are the *superpatriots, who preach love* of country, but, in reality, are selling personal gain and goals like international expansion for themselves."

The Feeling of Running

It's a harsh book. It exposes the fraud of payoffs to amateurs in track meets. It even attacks Jesse Owens, the black pride of the U.S. Olympic establishment ever since his sweep of gold medals embarrassed Adolf Hitler in the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

Physiologically, it's also a study of what makes a quarter-miler run, particularly the pain that must be endured when the athlete catches "rig," the runners' abbreviation for rigor mortis, meaning that moment in the race when the body becomes rigid with weariness and tension.

"At the 350-yard mark, pain that I had never had in the 100 or the 880 or the mile hit me," he writes of his first experience. "It was like running into a glass door. My body began to disintegrate into pieces. I tried to lift my legs but they were weighted down, as if I were a prisoner on a road gang carrying lead balls around my ankles. My arm movement, which had been *so fluid and pronounced in* other events as I finished the race, was virtually useless.

"I fight rig now by telling myself to pump my arms in a steady rhythm, lift my legs and relax my body. If my mind forgets to do any one of those three things, my body takes over. Young guys in the quarter will throw their heads from side to side as if to summon extra energy, or throw their arms out wildly. But they're trying to fight it off with their body instead of their minds. With rig, you have to fight it off with your mind by concentration. When your body takes over, you're lost."

Vincent Matthews is a professional quarter-miler now. He'll be running in the International Track Association meet at Madison Square Garden here next Wednesday and he'll probably be booed, as he was in Munich that day. But there's another phrase in his thought book that covers his burden. "Speak softly," he wrote, "and wait for better times."

Vince Matthews on the Victory stand: 'The country was getting the praise for what I had done.'

Valdez to Go Fishing For Crown in Monaco

By Michael Katz

MONTE CARLO, May 23.—Rodrigo Valdez, a 27-year-old Colombian who used to fish with dynamite before discovering more honest means of employment, sat by the Holiday Inn pool here today watching the bikinis go by and tried to keep his mind on business.

Valdez's business is to book a live piece of bait from Philadelphia named Bennie Briscoe and win what might be considered a fishy version of the world middleweight boxing title in a scheduled 15-round fight here Saturday.

Last September, using crosses as well as hooks, Valdez won a 12-round decision from Briscoe in Noumea, New Caledonia, and became the top-ranked challenger for Carlos Monzon. Monzon, however, seems to have gone home to Argentina to count his money and play cowboy in the movies. Or at least that's what the World Boxing Council has ruled. Declaring Monzon retired and the title vacant, the WBC rematched Valdez with Briscoe, the No. 2 challenger. No one would be surprised, however, if Monzon came out of "retirement" to fight the winner, perhaps in September.

Valdez cannot complain about such Machiavellian plots. Melanio Porto, his Colombian co-manager, had tried for a match with Monzon, but backed away when the Argentine insisted the fight be held in Buenos Aires with Argentine officials and Argentine rules that included some fine print about the challenger having to win by at least 3 points to take the title.

Briscoe knows how difficult it is to fight Monzon in Argentina, having fought the champion there twice. The officials called the first a draw and the second a defeat. Since that loss to Monzon in 1972, Briscoe has won six of seven contests with Valdez the exception.

Which brings us to this overpriced principality. For even if there are some doubts as to the legitimacy of its title claims, the fight should be a good one. At least the scenery is nice, which does not mean the azure Mediterranean, most of which is obstructed here by some of the ugliest architecture in the world.

Valdez, long separated from his Colombian wife, was appreciating the scantily attired scenery, his gold-capped teeth flashing brilliantly every time a girl went by. "But," he said through an interpreter, "I am here to fight first. Maybe Sunday..."

He has been fighting as a professional since he was 16 or since a promoter in his home town of Cartagena offered anyone in a crowd ten pesos (about 40 cents) to box one Orlando Pineda. Now, 49 victories (30 by knockout), four defeats and two draws later, Valdez is boxing for $50,000 and a title.

Which should make the fish in the Caribbean off Cartagena very happy. For since the night he defeated Orlando Pineda, Valdez has not blown up one dorsal fin. "A good thing," said Porto, his manager, "since fishing with dynamite is illegal and the police were after Rodrigo."

Lauda Not Hurt In Monaco Crash

MONTE CARLO, May 23 (Reuters).—Austrian race driver Niki Lauda escaped unhurt in a crash today after setting the fastest time in practice for Sunday's Monaco Grand Prix formula one race.

Lauda, 25, driving a Ferrari, skidded on a bend of the twisting circuit through the streets of Monte Carlo. His car hit a safety barrier and bounced to the other side of the track.

New Zealander Denis Hulme, driving a McLaren, also skidded off the track. He, too, was unhurt.

Lauda, winner of last month's Spanish Grand Prix, earlier took his Ferrari round the 1.9-mile circuit in 1 minute 28.4 seconds

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	19	17	.526	—
Boston	21	16	.523	—
Baltimore	19	18	.514	1 2
Detroit	19	19	.500	1
Cleveland	19	20	.487	1 1.2
New York	20	23	.465	2 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	23	16	.561	—
Chicago	18	17	.528	1 1/2
Texas	20	20	.500	2 1/2
Kansas City	18	20	.487	3
California	19	23	.463	4
Minnesota	16	20	.444	4 1/2

Thursday's game not included.

Wednesday's Results

Chicago 6,2, Texas 2,3.
Baltimore 1, Cleveland 5.
Boston 6, New York 3.
California 0, Kansas City 1.
Oakland 7, Minnesota 4.
Detroit 6, Milwaukee 4.

Thursday's Games

Milwaukee 7, Detroit 3.
Cleveland at Baltimore, n.
California at Kansas City, n.
Texas at Chicago, c.

(Only games scheduled)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	23	17	.575	—
Montreal	17	15	.531	3
St. Louis	20	19	.513	2 1/2
New York	18	23	.439	5 1/2
Chicago	15	21	.417	6
Pittsburgh	12	23	.381	8

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	31	11	.738	—
Cincinnati	20	18	.526	9
San Francisco	23	21	.523	9
Atlanta	22	21	.512	9 1/2
Houston	22	23	.489	10 1/2
San Diego	17	29	.370	15

Wednesday's Results

Atlanta 6, San Francisco 2.
Chicago 9, New York 6.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 1.
Houston 5, San Diego 1.
Los Angeles 5, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh at Montreal, rain.

Thursday's Games

Chicago at New York, rain.
Pittsburgh at Montreal, n.
Cincinnati at San Diego, n.
Los Angeles at San Francisco, n.

(Only games scheduled)

NFL Coach Promises He'll Look Straight Ahead in 1974

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT).—When he was hired as the new coach of the San Diego Chargers early this year, Tommy Prothro understood what his burden might be.

"I was informed that the Chargers had a drug problem," he was saying yesterday. "When the commissioner acted, it didn't shock me."

Citing violations of the National Football League's drug code, Pete Rozelle acted last month. The Chargers' management was fined $20,000. The general manager, Harland Svare, who also was the coach through much of last season, was placed on probation and fined $5,000 for "failing to exercise proper supervisory" control. Eight players were placed on probation and fined according to their "degree of involvement" with drugs—David (Deacon) Jones and Tim Rossovich, each $3,000; Dave Costa, Jerry Levias and Coy Bacon, each $2,000; Walt Sweeney, Rick Redman and Bob Thomas, each $1,000. Svare quickly commented that "everybody knows we're talking about marijuana" although Levias insisted that his violations were confined to amphetamines.

None of the players have disputed Rozelle's authority. According to the commissioner, the players' attorneys even waived the right to a hearing. The evidence had been gathered from 50 interviews by NFL investigators. But now Tommy Prothro not only must try to produce a winner from a team that had a 2-11-1 won-lost-tied record last season, but he also must produce a straight winner.

"By the time we get to training camp, some of these players might not be with us," Prothro said. "Sweeney was traded to the Redskins before Rozelle's announcement. But of the players who do remain, if there's any occurrence or recurrence, we'll get rid of them one way or another—trade them, release them or suspend them, depending on whatever is most obnoxious in them. I've got an idea who the ringleader is, but I may be wrong."

Tommy Prothro is 53 years old, a huge teddy bear of a man, the son of Doc Prothro, once the Philadelphia Phillies' manager. But he gravitated to football. He was a blocking back at Duke, a winning college coach at Oregon State and UCLA, and a winning coach with the Los Angeles Rams over two seasons before being discharged. With the Rams, he had a reputation as a casual disciplinarian. He did not impose a curfew at training camp, which for some players is like putting the keys to a bank in John Dillinger's hands. But the Charger situation has forced a change in his philosophy.

"I never believed in discipline for discipline's sake," he was saying before yesterday's meeting of NFL coaches at the commissioner's office. "I didn't have a curfew at the Rams' training camp because I was more interested in when the players went to bed during the season when the games counted, not when the games didn't count. You can't have a curfew when the players are home but we had a curfew on road trips with the Rams during the season. I think the Chargers have not been a disciplined team and maybe we better do things for discipline's sake. We will have a curfew at training camp."

Gene Klein, the Chargers' owner, has suggested that NFL players undergo urinalysis as a deterrent to drug usage.

"I'm for tests," Prothro concurred. "I know if I were innocent and under suspicion, there'd be nothing I'd like more than a test to prove I'm innocent. I don't think it's fair to the players who are straight not to have a test available to them to prove that they are straight. I'm for tests and punishment in general. Anyone who isn't hasn't had children."

Jones, Bacon and Thomas were with the Rams when Prothro was the coach.

"If you're talking about amphetamines, that's a problem we face all over the league," Prothro said. "If you're talking about marijuana, I don't think it existed on the Rams when I was there but I don't know. I do know that I was surprised Bacon was involved. I haven't talked to him about it but I have talked to Costa, Levias and Rossovich when I happened to see them working out in our weight-room. I've written letters to the whole squad but I haven't gone out of my way to talk to the players involved because I'm more interested in what their actions will be than in what they say. I feel a coach is wasting his time asking a player if he's taking drugs. To a coach, he'll always deny that he is."

Judge's Decision Gives Indy 500 Green Light

INDIANAPOLIS, May 23 (AP).—A lawsuit against the Indianapolis Motor Speedway and the U.S. Auto Club to reopen qualifications for Sunday's 500-mile race was dismissed today.

The ruling clears the way for the running of the race as scheduled.

The suit sought to delay the start of the classic until all entrants had had at least one chance to qualify for the 33-car field.

The judge in the Marion County Superior Court announced his decision on the second day of the hearings. The suit had been filed by five car owners who charged a breach of contract because they were unable to make a qualifying attempt during last Saturday's rain-shortened time trials.

In dismissing the suit, which also sought $1 million in damages, the judge made no determination of whether the car owners' complaint was valid. He said they must carry their appeal completely through noncourt channels before seeking legal remedy.

The decision opened the way for today's "carburetion runs." It is the final practice session before Sunday's race.

Carbureton runs—the term goes back to the period when the racing cars used carburetors—provided the crews an opportunity to check fuel consumption and tire wear. Fuel checks are more important this year than ever because the USAC has placed a limit of 280 gallons on the overall use of fuel for each car for the 500 miles.

That means, said Don Knight, a fuel-tire specialist, that the cars must achieve 1.8 miles a gallon to finish the race.

"This restriction should make the race one of the most interesting in history," he said. "Forty gallons of fuel at 1.8 miles per gallon means a driver will have to get at least 72 miles for each 40-gallon tank. That is 28 laps around the 2 1/2-mile track.

"It also means that if any driver has to stop after 24 or 25 laps because he is running low on fuel, he's going to be in a lot of trouble before the race ends."

The average fuel consumption—it's an alcohol-methanol mixture rather than pump gasoline—for these cars last year was 1.2 to 1.4 miles a gallon.

ednesday's Line Scores

TIONAL LEAGUE

... 161 020 030—7 8 0
..... 000 010 000—1 2 0
(3-3) and Boone, Foster. 7), Pena (8), Richert (9) ns. L—Foster (1-4). HR—Cruz (2d).

..... 000 001 000—1 5 1
..... 100 000 004—5 9 1
no (9) and Barton; Osteen Mar. L—Jones (3-7). HR—

..... 002 001 000—3 10 2
..... 230 001 00x—6 8 0
Carroll (2), Hall (3), Osburn n (7); Borbon (8) and Plum- (8); Downing, Marshall (8) W—Downing (2-2). L— 4).

..... 101 220 002—9 11 2
..... 100 113 000—6 10 1
roche (8) and Mitterwald; ecki (8), Apodaca (7) and Laroche (1-0). L—Apodaca

(1-3). HR—Monday (4th), Morales (5th, 6th).

Atlanta	100	014	000—6	11	0
San Francisco	010	010	000—2	7	0

Nieto (5-3) and Oates; Barr, Williams (7), McMahon (8) and Boccabella. L—Barr (1-2). HR—Johnson (18th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game)

Texas	200	000	000—2	5	1
Chicago	100	100	00x—2	11	0

Bibby, Merritt (7), Foucault (7), Allen (8) and Billings, Sundberg (7); Wood, Forster (8) and Herrmann. HR—Burroughs (16th).

(Second Game)

Texas	003	000	032—8	15	7
Chicago	100	100	000—2	8	5

Jenkins (7-4) and Sundberg; Kaat, Gossage (7), Acosta (8) and Downing. L—Kaat (4-4). HR—Kelly (3d).

New York	000	020	100—3	10	2
Boston	200	020	02x—6	12	0

Medich, Lyle (8) and Dempsey; Tiant (4-6) and Montgomery. L—Medich (6-3). HR—Mason (2d).

Cleveland	000	000	000—0	3	0
Baltimore	000	000	000—1	9	2

J. Perry, Buskey (11) and Duncan; Grimsley (5-4) and Williams. L—Buskey (0-2).

California	210	020	000—6	10	0
Kansas City	000	000	001—1	5	1

Singer (6-3) and Rodriguez; Fitzmorris, McDaniel (12), Mingori (16), Garber (9) and Martinez. L—Fitzmorris (3-2). HR—Robinson (18th), Lahoud (2d).

Detroit	000	210	210—6	14	1
Milwaukee	020	000	200—4	4	0

Lolich (4-5) and Freehan; Kobel, Travers (6), Rodriguez (8) and Moore. L—Travers (0-1). HR—Horton (11th), Colucci (2d).

Oakland	000	100	303—7	7	2
Minnesota	020	020	000—4	7	0

Blue, Lindblad (6), Fingers (9) and Tenace; Holtz, Campbell (7), Burgmeier (8) and Borgmann. W—Lindblad (2-2). L—Campbell (2-3). HR—Jackson (12th).

ghter Unbeaten

XGAS, May 23 (UPI).—d American middle- ale Grant scored his ight pro victory last stopping Pedro Barraza after one minute of the nd of a scheduled 10-

Thursday

Brewers Defeat Tigers

MILWAUKEE, May 23 (UPI).—George Scott and Bob Hansen drove in two runs apiece to back the six-hit pitching of Jim Slaton and give the Milwaukee Brewers a 7-3 victory over the Detroit Tigers today. Scott drove in a run to break a 3-3 tie with a seventh-inning triple and walked with the bases loaded as Milwaukee scored three runs in the eighth. Hansen drove in two runs with a two-out single in the first inning.

Title Bouts in Japan

TOKYO, May 23 Reuters).—Two World Boxing Association title fights will take place on July 16 in Japan, Junior-welterweight champion Antonio Cervantes of Colombia will defend against Japan's Yasuaki Kadota in Tokyo; Chartchai Chionoi of Thailand will defend his crown against Japan's Susumu Hanagata in Yokohama, near Tokyo.

Urtain Still Winning

MADRID, May 23 (UPI).—Former European heavyweight boxing champion Jose Manuel Ibar (Urtain) knocked out Briton Richard Dunn in the fourth round of a scheduled eight-round bout last night.

People in Sports

Howes Expected to Garner WHA Prizes

One of the strangest sports stories of the year will draw to a close in a few days with a Texas-sized ending.

It appears that Gordie Howe, who came out of retirement at the age of 45, will be voted the World Hockey Association's most valuable player and his 18-year-old son, Mark, will be the league's rookie of the year. Both starred last season with the Houston Aeros. Their particular heroics were overshadowed in recent weeks with the concurrent staging of the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup finals.

The Aeros captured the WHA championship playoffs the same day that the Philadelphia Flyers won the Stanley Cup. Lost in the small print was the fact that Gordie, now 46, contributed four assists in the final game against Chicago and set a WHA playoff mark of nine assists in four playoff games. Meanwhile, Mark was the second-leading scorer overall in the playoffs with 19 points in 14 games, including nine goals. Another son, Marty, 19, played defense for the Aeros.

* * *

John Unitas of the San Diego Chargers of the National Football League, preparing for his 20th and possibly his last season, is concerned about the attitude and behavior of fellow players today. "The game is a lot different than it was five or six years ago," said Unitas, 41, in San Diego. "It gets to where you don't know which end is up, what the hell their thinking is. The guys just don't have the dedication I would like them to have. You can't get them to do the things they should be doing. They don't seem to care whether they play football or not as long as they make the team and get their checks."

* * *

Eddie Futch, the trainer-manager of Joe Frazier, said he has advised the former heavyweight champion to retire if he does not make an impressive showing against Jerry Quarry in their fight on June 17 at New York's Madison Square Garden. "This is something we have agreed on," Futch disclosed before a recent training session. "Joe has to win and he has to look good," Futch said. "He has to show me that he still belongs in this rough business. Otherwise, I'd like to see him get out of it and start directing his energies in some other direction."

* * *

Forward Billy Cunningham is expected to rejoin the National Basketball Association's Philadelphia 76ers next season, the team announced. Cunningham jumped from the 76ers in 1972 and has played two seasons of a three-year contract with the Carolina Cougars of the American Basketball Association.

"Cunningham is expected to resume playing for the 76ers this fall," the team said in a prepared statement.

Nastase Uses Shoes In Gaining Semifinal

BOURNEMOUTH, England, May 23 (Reuters).—Ilie Nastase of Romania, the top seed in the British hard court tennis championships here, reached the semifinals today after threatening to play in his socks on the rain-soaked court.

Nastase arrived on court for his quarterfinal against Juan Velasco of Colombia carrying a *giant umbrella*. Though he obviously did not relish the wet court, which produced uneven bounces, he defeated Velasco, 8-6, 6-4.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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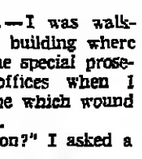
Art Buchwald

Plea Bargaining

WASHINGTON.—I was walking past the building where Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor, has his offices when I noticed a long line which wound around the block.

"What's going on?" I asked a police officer who was making sure that the people were orderly.



Buchwald

"They're Watergate defendants and their lawyers and they're waiting to plea bargain with the special prosecutor. It's getting near deadline time, and I guess some of them are getting nervous."

I went up to one of the men standing in line.

"How's it going?"

He referred the question to the man standing next to him who was carrying a brief case. It was his lawyer.

"My client just remembered that he withheld some information from the grand jury that he forgot. We wish to make amends by cooperating in any way we can with the special prosecutor."

"What do you hope to get out of it?"

"Thirty days and an electric toaster."

"A toaster? Is the special prosecutor giving out premiums?"

"Of course," the lawyer replied. "How else would he get anyone to plea bargain? I know one defendant who perjured himself in front of a Senate committee and he got a six-month suspended sentence and a set of Arnold Palmer golf clubs."

* * *

The line was moving slowly. A defendant and his lawyer came out of the building. The defendant was smiling.

"What did you get?" someone yelled.

"Ten months on a prison farm and an electric blanket," the defendant shouted happily.

"The lucky stiff," a man in the line said. "By the time we get upstairs they'll be out of electric blankets."

"Did you hear," another man in the line said, "that if you turn in a friend and they keep him deposited for a year, you're entitled to a color television set?"

"Wow," somebody said. "I could get two TV sets today."

A defendant and his lawyer tried to break into the line. Everyone started yelling. "Get in the back! Get in the back!"

The lawyer said: "My client is being indicted in Los Angeles this afternoon, and we have to catch a plane."

"Tough luck," a lawyer shouted. "You should have plea bargained last week."

"We couldn't. He was indicted in New York last week. And next week he's being indicted in Florida. This is the only spare time we've got."

Everyone grumbled, but they let them stay.

* * *

A defendant came out carrying a silver tea set.

"How did you get that?" a lawyer asked.

"I pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice and promised to implicate a former attorney general of the United States. So they offered me 90 days and a choice of a tea set or a set of Elvis Presley records."

The policeman came by and cut off the line. "I'm sorry, I've been ordered to cut the line here. That's all the plea bargaining they can handle today. The rest of you have to come back tomorrow."

"Damn," said a defendant in the back of the line, "I think I'll plead not guilty."

"I can't let you do it," his lawyer said. "I promised my wife I'd bring home a set of Tupperware."

Cornell Capa to Head N.Y. Photo Museum

NEW YORK, May 23 (NYT).—A new museum devoted to photography will open in New York in October with photojournalist Cornell Capa as its executive director. The museum, to be called the International Center of Photography, has acquired as its headquarters the Audubon House on Fifth Avenue and 94th Street.

The museum will be backed in part by the International Fund for Concerned Photography, a nonprofit organization founded by Mr. Capa in 1966, in memory of three photographers killed while on assignment: Werner Bischof, David Seymour and Mr. Capa's brother, Robert Capa.

Paintings, books, musical manuscripts, clocks, furniture, telescopes, snuff boxes—George III's treasures are now on view at Buckingham Palace.

George III, the Avid Collector

George III

By Barry May

LONDON (Reuters).—George III, last king of America, was porky but abstemious, found public appearances irksome though he opened his court to scholars, and had a skillful appreciation of scientific matters.

And he also had an insatiable passion for collecting things.

In six decades on the British throne, from 1760 to 1820, the king lost the American colonies and collected new ones in Canada, India, Australia, and South Africa. He also collected paintings, books, musical manuscripts, clocks, scientific and musical instruments, furniture, porcelain and all manner of minor and major objects d'art.

Some of the king's treasures are now on view at Buckingham Palace, home of the reigning British monarch since George III bought it in 1762.

His accession to the throne in 1760 was welcomed by artists, craftsmen, writers, musicians and scientists starved of royal patronage during his grandfather's (George II) reign.

The new king was trained in the sciences, and became a competent draftsman capable of closely supervising the design of newly commissioned works. He was also an accomplished musician.

Within seven days of his becoming king, Sir Horace Walpole confided to another knight: "I will tell you something, the king loves medals ... I imagine his taste goes to antiques, too, perhaps to pictures, but that I have not heard. If you learn of any purchases that may be made in either kind, and that are beyond your own purse, you may acquaint him through the secretary of state."

Soon the king's agents were scouring the world for new treasures. As they foraged through the British Empire, George thought about acquiring a wife.

In 1761, he asked for a review of all eligible German Protestant princesses "to save a great deal of trouble" as "marriage must sooner or later come to pass." He chose Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He loved her and their many children possessively.

There was no royal library on George III's accession. Books collected by Henry VIII and all succeeding monarchs had been presented to the British Museum three years before. So George set about acquiring books, and within eight years had four rooms full. On his death in 1820, the royal library had 67,000 volumes.

Perhaps his most important acquisition was the art collection of Joseph Smith, who had been British consul in Venice. It included many important Italian paintings, among them some of the finest works of Canaletto, who is represented by 50 paintings and 140 drawings in the royal collection.

It did not take long to transform Buckingham House, as it was then called.

John Adams, a visitor in 1783, commented after a tour: "In every apartment of the whole house, the same taste, the same judgment, the same elegance, the same simplicity, without the smallest affectation, ostentation, profusion, or meanness."

The royal apartments were considered remarkable for their plainness, in fact "rather neatly elegant than profusely ornamental."

In music, George III's taste was equally conservative, preferring the work of such composers as Palestrina, Scarlatti, Lully, Steffani and above all, Handel who received the patronage of George I. Handel, in return for royal patronage, willed George III his autographed manuscripts, now bound in 97 volumes.

Both George III and Queen Charlotte encouraged inventors, from lamp- and button-makers to designers of improved snuff boxes, of which the queen had great use. The king collected telescopes.

Though he liked to live simply, almost austerely, George permitted his wife to indulge her own more exotic tastes. The king spent money lavishly on her, though he had not much time for fads and fashions, being apt to despise "what I am not accustomed to."

The exhibition, "George III, Collector and Patron," will continue into 1975 at the Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace.

Radical Mayor in Wisconsin a Year Later—No Harm Done

By Seth S. King

MADISON, Wis., May 23 (NYT).—It has been a year since Paul Soglin, a 29-year-old alderman and University of Wisconsin radical, shook the people of Madison by becoming their mayor.

But now, this thriving city of 175,000 is neither frightened nor in revolt. Nor is it exactly ecstatic over Mr. Soglin's performance so far.

"I've had my tail kicked by about everybody, on all sides, so I must be doing a little something right," the mayor said recently.

A Year Ago

A year ago last month, Mr. Soglin, who had already spent five years as a member of the Madison City Council while completing a law course at the University of Wisconsin, put together a coalition of newly enfranchised students, labor groups and the city's old McGovern Democrats and edged out William Dyke, the two-term conservative incumbent.

Today, all shades of the political spectrum have found something about which to complain.

But the right, the middle and the left agree that he has done no irreparable damage to Madison.

And they all agree that Mr. Soglin has managed to carry the politically mixed, 32-member City Council with him in such accomplishments as expanding Madison's bus service, starting work on a shopping mall on State Street and a new concourse around the state capitol, finding $30,000 in city funds to start a day-care center program, and organizing student vigilantes to help crack down on the owners of the decaying houses in which many university students live.

One of Mr. Soglin's recurring headaches is his stubborn defense of police chief David Couper, a Dyke administration holdover whose informal approach to police administration has brought continued criticism from traditionalists on the force.

PEOPLE: *'Am I Rich Now?' The Ex-Hairdresser*

"I keep saying, am I rich now? It's weird. I don't feel it." This comes from ex-hairdresser **Elaine Kay**, 21, of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who this week married the 63-year-old heir to the A & P fortune, **Huntington Hartford**. She is his fourth wife. Asked why, after three divorces, he had chosen marriage again, Hartford had no time to answer—his wife did it for him "because he's in love." "That's a very good answer," said he. "And he's going to have fun," said she.

Mrs. Hartford recalled their meeting in the Bahamas: "I was looking for romance and lo and behold he just swept me off my feet. He turned out to be really nice." She went on to tell **Malcolm Carter** of the Associated Press that she came from the "wrong side of the tracks," that her father was a "retired gambler" and that her mother was a medical laboratory technician. The Hartfords are honeymooning in New York where they were married Tuesday.

* * *

A report on federal spending at **President Nixon's Florida** and California estates, according to the Los Angeles Times, reveals the following memo, the result of a May 21, 1970, visit to Key Biscayne by **Ron Jackson**, White House food service coordinator: "No ice cube maker and no storage for ice cubes. Install in command post or communications house. President does not like ice cubes with holes in them."

* * *

Pat Nixon got to the point with reporters the other day when they brought up the subject of Watergate and the President's transcripts. Asked if she had read them she said, "Yes, I did. It takes 9 to 12 hours." Then she turned to the reporter questioning her during a luncheon of congressional and cabinet wives, and asked if the reporter had read the transcripts. "Only about 300 pages," was the reply. "When you've read it all come back," Mrs. Nixon said.

"It's a difficult time for her," commented **Helen Smith**, Mrs. Nixon's press secretary. "She says she doesn't want to talk about these things because she wants to focus on the positive." Mrs. Smith did not think that the first lady had listened to the tapes from which the transcripts were made.

The press secretary went on to say that it had h Nixon to see her daugh and husband **David E** hold a press conference to defend her father's i in Watergate. "Both prefer her not to do Smith said. "But they such pride when their speak out. Mrs. Nixon takes a lot out of Julie. should have seen the P expression that night. B proud."

* * *

Former Hollywood scri **Jesse Lasky**, 64, who w screenplay for "The Te mandments," told bankr erees Wednesday in Lon he was broke because he afford his first wife's Lasky's marriage to actre **Drake** broke up in 1946 was making $25,000 a y he says, he is lucky to a week. At the time of hi he agreed to pay her a of $5,000 a year. "I we top . . . then it all cr But she wouldn't let never married again. lives in London now with wife and stepson and a living. It isn't much. I compare to Hollywood couldn't go back there, n The difference betwee wood and reality is tha films had happy ending

* * *

Louise Weiss, 81, Fren and journalist and long pion of women's rights president from 1934 to 1 Femme Nouvelle (Th Woman), an association to equal political ri women—has announced in the running for the Française. There are no cies among the 40 Imm casioned by the deaths **Marcel Pagnol** and **Danielou**. No woman succeeded in getting her ed to the academy sinc founded by Richelieu ; ago—among those who flunked: author François rier (1971) and novelis Savari (1893).

* * *

Guatemalan Nobel P ning author **Miguel Asturias**, 75, is said to improved—he was hospi Madrid a week ago b bronchial pneumonia.

—SAMUEL JU

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